

Published 1974... PLANS... 169... six pence

THE TIMES

A world enough? Special report on population

Minister promised £4m for Court Line holidays, pilots maintain

political storm continued... Court Line collapse yesterday... Mr Davis, a junior trade minister...

ment support in the form of a £4m loan. Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade and Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, both said yesterday they were willing to justify their actions before an inquiry.

denies 'loan' allegation

Corina Editor... eloping political storm... Government's commissioning Court Line's troubles...

Background to crash 2 Airlift from Spain 2 Letters 13

and in the light of assurances from the company at the beginning of July that the nationalization of shipbuilding interests meant that holiday commitments could be met for the rest of the season.

out of his responsibilities and place the blame on someone, anyone, else, Mr Griffiths added.

Government was not asked for its back... Mr Clifton Davis, Under Secretary at the Department of Trade.

Continued on page 2, col 3

Travel groups more useful on refunds

Geddes association of British groups said last night that the 100,000 people booked holidays with a would get back...

Balpa says definite assurances given

Court Line Aviation pilots said last night that the Government had assured them five weeks ago of a £4m loan to safeguard holidays.

of the last 10 lines of groups of creditors... Mr Clifton Davis, Under Secretary at the Department of Trade.

Under the ABTA system, bonds are individual to the companies which lodge them, and are equivalent to 5 per cent of the annual projected turnover of that company.

likely to be left of bond after the rescue... Mr Clifton Davis, Under Secretary at the Department of Trade.

The pilots said they also deplored the fact that three days later, on July 12, the directors of Court Line had assured them that the company was in a strong trading position and would only complete the summer season but continue operations through 1975, even though it might be at a reduced capacity.

increase in supply... as a sharp increase in supply last month...

advance booking charters across the North Atlantic until it had built a better financial foundation.

Future of charter firm is in doubt... By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent

The future of a small British charter airline, Donaldson International, appeared in doubt last night.

Future of charter firm is in doubt... The authority confirmed last night that the revocation was contained in a letter sent to Donaldson at the end of last week, and that the time has expired without a reply being received from the airline.

One suggestion made by the authority was that Donaldson should sell one of its three Boeing 707 airliners, using the money to improve its capital position.

Future of charter firm is in doubt... The authority has for a long time been concerned about the structure and strength of Donaldson International.

Among the worst casualties of the Court Line collapse are the 170 pilots who flew the company's fleet of TriStar and BAC 1-11 airliners.

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Among the worst casualties of the Court Line collapse are the 170 pilots who flew the company's fleet of TriStar and BAC 1-11 airliners.



Kevin Mallon (left) and Breodan Hughes, were believed to be among the 19 men who escaped from Portlaoise prison yesterday.

19 IRA prisoners hijack way to freedom after jail explosions

From Robert Fisk Belfast

The police, the Irish Army, and the Dublin government declined to issue any statement last night, but it is clear that the escape was planned long in advance.

The police, the Irish Army, and the Dublin government declined to issue any statement last night, but it is clear that the escape was planned long in advance.

Another prisoner inside Portlaoise is Joseph Cahill, at one time the Belfast brigade commander of the IRA.

Archbishop held by Israel for gunrunning

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, Aug 18

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic Patriarchal Vicar of Jerusalem, was remanded in custody for 15 days today by an Israeli court on suspicion of gunrunning for Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla organization.

Rain fails to stop fall in water level

By a Staff Reporter

In spite of recent heavy rain in parts of the country, water resources in southern England have continued to decline.

The rest of the news

Industrial relations: TUC wants pickets' right to obstruct highway included in Bill... Scottish assembly: Labour vote for devolution leaves SNP unmoved...

Turkish forces now in position to begin siege of Nicosia

From Paul Martin Nicosia, Aug 18

President Glafkos Clerides lodged protests with the United States, Russia and the United Nations today as a Turkish siege of Nicosia crept closer.

Nicosia-Larnaca road. However, this morning two columns of tanks and armoured cars rolled across the plain from the Turkish-held Famagusta road and are now in haste formation behind Pyrioi and Athienou.

Pressure in Athens to join in fighting

From Mario Miodano Athens, Aug 18

The threat of war between Greece and Turkey was renewed tonight as Western efforts to ease the crisis became futile.

However, a British involvement at this juncture is ruled out, especially after Mr Wilsoo's personal message yesterday to Mr Karamanlis, in which he congratulated the Greek Prime Minister warmly for opting against war with Turkey.

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Advertisement for British Airways Caribbean routes. Text: We fly to the Caribbean, Bermuda and the Bahamas more often than any other airline - 19 flights a week to 10 destinations. All with traditional British Airways care and service. We offer 'Poundstretcher' low fares from £113 return. We give you Sovereign Holidays - the un-package Caribbean holiday you've always wanted. Ask your travel agent or British Airways shop for details. British Airways. We'll take more care of you.

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Business News, page 15

Subject to change and Government approval.

ME NEWS

Charter shows Celtic arm at decline of culture and language

Aff Reporter Celtic people are being threatened by the erosion of their languages and identities in a charter of cultural rights which ended in Nantes...

Five saved after rock falls in cave

Five potholers trapped by a two-ton boulder were freed yesterday after rescuers, working in a space about 18in square, jacked the rock out of the way...

Anti-freeze warning

Anti-freeze may well become scarce and dearer, the RAC said yesterday, Mr Howard Rothwell, the RAC's chief engineer...



Ralph Reader rehearsing at Baden-Powell House, London, yesterday with some of the dancers in the farewell Gang Show, the last to be produced by him after 42 years...

Artists 'must not destroy what is good'

By a Staff Reporter

The task of the true artist may involve exposing hypocrisy and smugness but not the destruction of what is still valuable...

chaplain to St David's High School, Daiketh, was preaching to a congregation of writers, artists and representatives of the professions...

opening of the Edinburgh festival. There was a time for satire and there was also a time to build and to plant...

Listeners' Association, is asking the Attorney General to prevent the BBC from screening the controversial film Rosemary's Baby...

'Hypocrisy' urged by Minister

Political Staff warning that a Conservative government would hold public spending and give consumption first...

Liberals plan to link rents and living cost

By Our Political Staff The Liberals are preparing economic proposals which will include the indexing of rents in both the public and private sectors...

the proposal last Wednesday. He will explain in his pamphlet exactly how it would work. There would in effect be two separate taxes...

Who makes the bread out of your subsidised loaf?

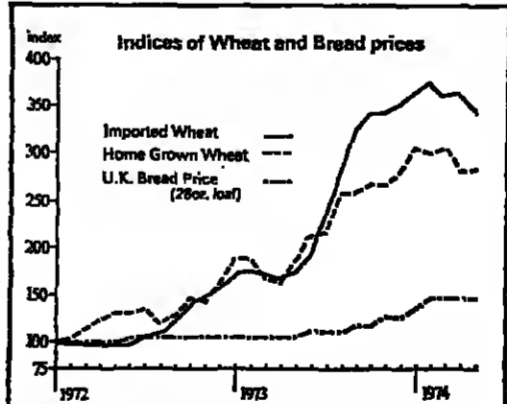
At the end of April, British bakers had to ask the Price Commission for the seventh increase in the price of bread in a year...

Even before the subsidy on bread, rising world cereal prices had already had a dramatic impact on the cost of meat and many other food items...

Is bread-making a good way to lose money?

The fact is that, in recent years, nobody has subsidised the standard loaf more than the people who make it...

higher, as would that for manufacturing industries in general.



(Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Home Grown Cereals Authority, and F.A.O.)

subsidised (by nearly 2p per 28oz loaf), the British loaf would still be one of the cheapest in the world...

Table with 2 columns: City and Price per 28 oz. Loaf. Cities include London, Brussels, Rome, The Hague, Paris, Melbourne, Bonn, Toronto, Copenhagen, New York.

'Despite popular legend, a main objective of the bakers is to limit increases in the cost of the loaf.'

The Director, November 1973.

How do Britain's bakers achieve this? The answer lies in efficiency allied to capital investment and in up-to-date baking technology...

For free copies of this advertisement and others in the series, write to: The Advertising Officer, The Flour Advisory Bureau Ltd., 21 Arlington Street, London SW1A 1RN

Bread: still the best food value in Britain

ing gypsy children a taste for learning

all children sit around, and expectant. The toes to the boot of his bin like a Punch and Judy show...

Regional report

Trevor Fishlock Taunton

there is a long tradition of sending children to school. Here in Somerset, for example, where there is a history of good relations between gypsies and the rest of society...

lers' needs and help to penetrate shyness and suspicion. Secondly, the schools aim to attract the interest of the under-fives, and with the modern play school approach...



Following heavy investment in new plant and technology, the rate of return on capital in the bread-making industry as a whole fell from 6.5 per cent to 3 per cent during the six years up to 1970...

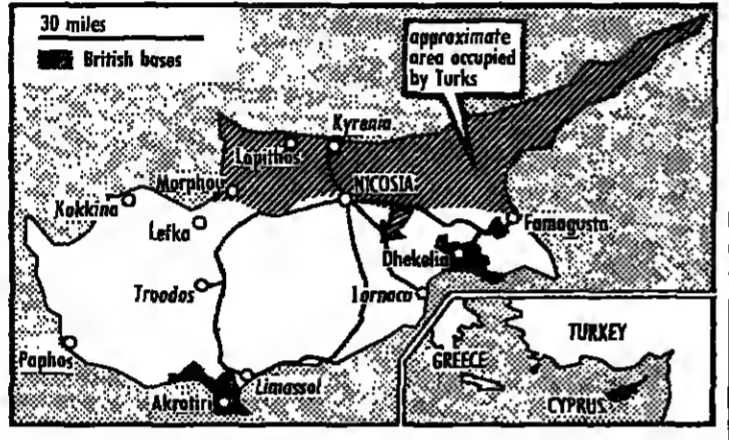
WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Italian Socialist leader calls for review of the country's position in Western alliance

From Peter Nicbols Rome, Aug 18 A review of the Italian position within the Western alliance was urged here today. The Greek withdrawal is felt to expose Italy to much greater risks as the prime target in what remains of Nato in the Mediterranean.

Nearly half the Greek population of Cyprus are refugees

From Paul Marin Nicosia, Aug 18 The repercussions of the Turkish occupation of Greek Cypriot territory are only beginning to be felt. The refugee problem is enormous. Between a third and a half of the island's Greek Cypriot majority have been uprooted from their homes in the path of the occupiers and put to flight.



count the dead and wounded. But every Greek Cypriot one talks to has lost a father, brother, son or some relative in the month of war. The list of missing is in the thousands. The Turks have done nothing to relieve Greek Cypriot anguish. They have so far withheld lists of Greek Cypriot men captured in the fighting or rounded up from villages that fell into their hands.

New junta will take over today in Mozambique

Lourenco Marques, Aug 18—Blacks and whites in Mozambique were today looking to their new government junta to set about a speedy return to normalcy as a prelude to the territory's independence. The new seven-man junta will be officially established tomorrow, although its head, Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, aged 41, will not arrive here for at least a week.

Mr Sadat and Col Gaddafi shelve their differences

Alexandria, Aug 18—President Sadat of Egypt and Colonel Gaddafi of Libya have agreed to abate their differences for the moment and continue a dialogue aimed at ending the current state of hostilities. The agreement was reached after three hours of talks under the mediating eye of Shaikh Zaid bin Sultan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

World churches plan own bank

From Gretel Spitzer Berlin, Aug 18 The central committee of the World Council of Churches today ended its eight-day meeting in West Berlin on a confident note. It was felt that the ecumenical movement, perhaps more keenly aware of the need for unity, did not face a serious threat of a split. This impression emerged not only from speeches but also from talks with committee members.



Mr Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister (right), confers over a map of Cyprus with (right to left) Mr Kemal Guven, Speaker; General Semih Sancar, chief of staff; and Mr Turan Guney, Foreign Minister.

Turkish hostages are being shot, says Ankara

Ankara, Aug 18—The Turkish armed forces today accused the Greek Cypriots of violating the ceasefire in Cyprus and of executing Turkish Cypriot hostages. A statement issued by the armed forces general staff said Turkish units were strictly observing the ceasefire, which went into effect on Friday.

US Defence Secretary says supplying of arms to Turkey to be reviewed

Washington, Aug 18—The United States will reconsider its policies on supplying arms in Turkey because of new advances by Turkish troops in Cyprus, Mr James Schlesinger, Defence Secretary, said today. He indicated that diplomatic pressures were being brought to bear on Turkey, but declined to go into details.

Britain seeks calm as Athens tension rises

Continued from page 1 Athens had become necessary after the refusal of the Greek Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister to fly to Washington for talks. This refusal, like the withdrawal of the Greek forces from the island, has evoked almost unanimous approval in Greece, and when Mr Karamanlis yesterday went to the Ministry of Coordination and Planning for a ministerial meeting, a large crowd cheered him and chanted: "No to America."

Attempt fails to discredit Rockefeller candidacy

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Aug 18 Mr Nelson Rockefeller, former Governor of New York, is still in the running for Vice-Presidency, despite the fact that he seems to have been at the White House among yesterday that allegations Mr Rockefeller had offered to finance attempts to disrupt the Democratic convention had been disproved. A House spokesman said the allegations seemed to be work of right-wing extremists opposed to Mr Rockefeller's candidacy for the Vice Presidency.

Ethiopia for...

Addis Ababa, Aug 18—The Ethiopian Government today announced that it had decided to send a delegation to the United Nations to discuss the question of the Eritrean people's right to self-determination. The delegation is led by the former prime minister, Mr Endassie Negayehu.

French mystery group admits letter bombing

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug 18 A mysterious "Committee for the Repression of Ahus" has claimed responsibility for the four letter bombs which on Friday exploded in Paris, injuring three clerks. The self-styled committee sent to the press this weekend what it said was a copy of a warning letter to President Giscard d'Estaing. It accused him of "annihilating" small businessmen through the recently ordered credit squeeze.

ANC leader calls for end to violence in Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Aug 18 Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council (ANC) has given reasons why his organization is boycotting the proposed round table settlement conference planned by Mr Smith, the Prime Minister. Speaking at Sinola, a small town 80 miles from Salisbury the ANC leader said at the weekend: "We do not want a small, backdoor, cheap, book and crook Indaba."

Jordan and US agree on peace moves

Washington, Aug 18—President Ford and King Hussein of Jordan agreed today that a Jordan-Israeli troop disengagement should be given early consideration as a next step towards a Middle East peace. The statement was issued at the end of a three-day private visit by King Hussein to Washington.

Mitterrand hit by stone at farmers' protest rally

From Richard Wigg Paris, Aug 18 M. Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, was stoned last night by about 200 young left-wing extremists at a rally in Larcac in the Aveyron region of southern France. He was struck on the head by a stone and was slightly injured. Mitterrand, who is 57, was a presidential candidate in the May elections. He was attending a mass rally, protesting at plans by the Ministry of Defence to expropriate 103 small farmers and turn their land into a training ground for the armed forces. Much of it is sheep grazing but it includes arable fields.

Nine climbers killed in Alps accidents

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug 18 Seven French and two Japanese mountaineers were killed in accidents in the Alps at the weekend. This morning two French climbers, accompanied by a Japanese, were killed by an avalanche on the Italian side of Mont Blanc. Bad weather hampered rescue operations. Four other French mountaineers and their guide fell to their deaths yesterday when roped together, they were descending the Massif de la Meije. Their bodies were found on the Lautaret glacier 900ft below.

Boy for Ronald Biggs means no expulsion

Rio de Janeiro, Aug 18—A delighted Mr Ronald Biggs heard last night in Copacabana that his half-Indian Brazilian mistress had given birth to a child. Named Michael Castro, the boy was born by Caesarian section to Raimunda da Nascimento Castro. As the father of a deposed Brazilian child the British train robber cannot now be expelled from Brazil, which has no extradition treaty with Britain. Deportation was also virtually ruled out last week when the Justice Ministry admitted no country would take him.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "law of", "to two", "Ethiopia for...", "Nepal disc...", "140 pop...", "ANC leader calls for end to violence in Rhodesia", and "discussed attack".



Failure of law of sea conference reach tentative agreement may lead to two further sessions

Marcel Berlins
Aug 18

scarcely a week of talks 150 countries attending national Law of the Sea conference have abandoned reaching even a tentative agreement in principle on the major issues raised. The general feeling among those here is that the conference has done little more than to restate the obvious, and has had little in reconciling the differences.

The talks opened in London on August 13. It was realized that they would result in drawing up a convention laying down a new regime and new rules for the exploitation of the sea's resources. But it is clear that broad agreement in principle could be reached only with a follow-up conference planned for Vienna next month.

because of the disagreeing slow progress, delegates are openly complaining about the need for more conferences. The first may be held next spring.

last six weeks of the conference have been devoted to discussions in three sessions dealing with the setting up of an international seabed authority to exploit the seabed, the jurisdiction of coastal states over the continental shelf, the waters near their coast, and the environment. The most crucial issues which there has been no agreement on are the extent to which coastal states should be able to control the passage of ships through their territorial seas.

The general acceptance of a 12-mile territorial limit means that more than 100 states would fall within the jurisdiction of individual countries.

Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are firm that there should be a complete right of unimpeded passage through straits for all shipping, including warships.

A number of countries, mainly from the Third World, demand that coastal states should have the right to control the passage of military shipping, insisting on prior notice of such traffic through adjacent straits and, in some circumstances, being able to refuse permission to pass through.

Although virtually all countries, including Britain, have now accepted the concept of a 12-mile territorial limit, which a coastal state would have the right to exploit living and mineral resources, there are serious differences as to the jurisdiction of the states should they exercise this right. The helping countries want maximum control, affecting anti-pollution measures, scientific research and navigation.

Sir Roger Jackling, the head of the British delegation, recently attacked this approach as giving the coastal states so much control as to make their jurisdiction over the 200-mile zone almost indistinguishable from that which they exercised over their territorial sea.

The committee which has been discussing the establishment of the proposed international seabed authority has made little progress. One delegate said that there had been no change at all from the pre-conference situation.

Fundamental disagreement still exists between those coun-

tries—the United States being prominent among them—which want the new body to be little more than a licensing authority for seabed mining, and those which want it to have a wider, more powerful controlling role.

This is the approach taken by the developing countries which believe that only a strong body would be able to stop the rich mineral resources of the seabed being grabbed by the technologically advanced states and the multinational companies, and ensure that the poorer nations get their fair share.

The committee dealing with the prevention and control of marine pollution has also run into difficulties. Some developing countries, claiming that they cannot afford to spend the money needed to convert or build ships to conform to modern anti-pollution standards, have proposed a "double standard" approach.

This approach came under heavy criticism from Sir Roger Jackling last Friday. "Can we seriously envisage," he asked, "a regime in which a state may impose on foreign ships entering its waters standards more stringent than those internationally agreed, with at the same time insisting that its ships visiting other states' waters be allowed not to comply even with the minimum international standards that exist?"

Delegates are still trying very hard to find compromises to narrow further the areas of disagreement. But it is too late for any really vital breakthrough to take place.

This is the final week of committee work. The last few days have been spent in finalising the final, summation reports in public session.

Corruption adds to Bangladesh troubles

Front Michael Hurnsby
Dacca, Aug 18

The floods in Bangladesh appear to have done their worst. Apart from one or two places the level of the water is everywhere either stabilized or slowly receding.

Heavy falls of rain in upper Assam or the Himalayas could still reverse this trend, but with luck the Government should soon be able to turn its full attention to the rehabilitation of flood victims and repair of damage.

Over the weekend, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Prime Minister, called foreign journalists to his office to appeal for international help and to remind them of the unfavourable circumstances of Bangladesh's birth in 1971 and of the sequence of natural and man-made disasters that have struck this desperately poor corner of the world in recent years.

The sad truth, however, is that Bangladesh is facing a crisis of credibility of its own creation as well as a natural calamity. A mood of disillusionment and even cynicism prevails in diplomatic missions and international agencies in Dacca which has been nourished by prolonged exposure to the fatal Bengali weakness for hyperbole and by the total unreliability of all statistics.

Recent official estimates of the country's population admit a 10 per cent margin of error.

There is thus profound scepticism, which may not be entirely justified, about many of the Government's claims regarding flood damage and the magnitude of the relief requirements.

The corruption associated with the huge international postwar relief effort of 1972 has also made many donors of aid much more wary of committing themselves than they might otherwise have been.

Mr Toni Hagedorn, who directed the United Nations relief operation in 1972 has recently alleged that only one



Monsoon aftermath: Flooded boms in Tarlac Luzon, about 70 miles north of Manila.

out of every seven tons of baby food and only one out of 13 blankets donated for relief ever reached their intended recipients, the rest being sold by corrupt officials on the black market. The Bangladesh Red Cross has earned a notorious reputation for this kind of racketeering.

What no one here now disputes is that this year's floods have been unusually extensive, the worst for at least 20 years. The Planning Commission estimates that by August 10, 30,000 square miles—out of the country's total area of 50,000 square miles—had been inundated.

Aerial inspection of the country confirms that these figures are realistic, but it must be noted that in only one year since 1955, when floods of comparable extent last occurred, has the area submerged during the monsoon season been less than 10,000 square miles. The exception was the drought year of 1972. The number of deaths caused by the floods—both by drowning and by diseases such as cholera, resulting from pol-

luted water—is put officially at somewhere over 1,500. This figure, even if it should be doubted, is still remarkably low when related to the estimated population of the flood-affected areas, which is put at nearly 40 million. The threat of disease as the floods go down, however, will be much greater.

"What is happening now could be child's play compared to the situation in a few months' time", says Dr Sam Street, the peruvian American who heads the World Health Organization here. He thinks, however, that with 13,000 medical field workers now operating in Bangladesh as part of a health and family planning programme the country is in a much better position to meet an emergency of this kind than a year ago.

Where controversy reigns is in assessments of the material costs of the floods. The latest of many conflicting estimates put out by the Ministry for Relief and Rehabilitation is that Bangladesh will need the equivalent of about \$470m (£199m) relief aid, of which some \$317m will be required

to meet immediate needs for food and shelter.

This is a large sum of money which, it has been somewhat cynically noted, happens to be almost exactly equal to the deficit in the financing of this year's economic development plan.

There is no doubt that the food situation will be tight for the next four to six months. No matter how generous the international response—and that is not evident so far—no new shipments of food grain could arrive here physically for another two to three months. So Bangladesh will have to survive on its own reserves and on those imports already in the pipeline for most of the rest of the year.

No one knows with any accuracy the size of the Government's reserves nor of the stocks of grain held by individual farmers. What is certain is that it is possible, if necessary, to live on much less than a pound of rice a day—the estimate of per capita consumption usually used in assessing food requirements.

Emergency declared in Philippine floods

Manila, Aug 18.—President Marcos today declared a state of national emergency as flood waters were reported still rising in provinces north and south of here. At least 10 people have died in the floods, which inundated Manila and the surrounding provinces yesterday, sweeping away houses and bridges.

The waters receded in the city today, but the situation in central Luzon just north of Manila remains critical.

The weather bureau said that more monsoon rains were expected in the flood-stricken provinces. More than 100,000 families have already been evacuated from the flooded areas.

President Marcos said it would take months for farmers and other workers to recover from the effects of the floods. Damage to property and crops was reported to be heavy in central Luzon, one of the country's biggest rice-growing areas.—Reuter.

Delhi, Aug 18.—Floods in north-eastern India have destroyed at least £60m worth of crops and are threatening major epidemics, the United News of India agency reported today.

Quoting official sources, the agency said the northern part of Bihar was the worst hit. The Times of India said that four million people were on the brink of starvation despite relief efforts.

The Bihar floods have only added to the misery caused by a smallpox epidemic raging uncontrolled through the state and which has so far claimed about 25,000 lives.

In Assam, in the extreme north-east, where floodwaters from the Brahmaputra have caused widespread havoc and loss of life, the town of Tezpur has been declared cholera-infected. Observers said it was probably only a matter of time before similar action was taken in Bihar and the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh.

Vietnam attack

atens
Vietnam town

0, Aug 18.—Communist made a lightning attack on a town of 300 miles from Saigon and fought government defenders from house to house, military sources said.

fighting at Minh Long, a town of 3,500 in central Vietnam province, began at yesterday. One source appeared likely that the town would capture the which is cut off from all directions.

Communist troops yesterday captured a strategic hill north of Long, it was reported, heavy casualties on both sides.

defence of Phuoc Tao base just inside the border 50 miles west of Saigon is the top priority to the entire Saigon military sources said.

backed communist forces have cut through four six barbed wire perimeters of the reinforced base in days of assaults but so far have held out.

Ethiopian Church heading for clash with Army

Addis Ababa, Aug 18.—A confrontation seemed likely today between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the ruling military with Emperor Haile Selassie's dwindling power at stake.

The Orthodox Patriarch, Abuna Tewflos, this weekend strongly attacked some sections of a draft constitution supported by the military. He particularly criticised the section dealing with the separation of church and state and renewal of the Emperor as Head of the Church.

Diplomats said that the Patriarch's comments might lead to his arrest. "All the Emperor now controls is the Church," one diplomat said. "The Army has stripped him of everything else. This statement is going to be read by the Army as a challenge from the Emperor."

Since civil unrest began early this year, Army leaders slowly have stripped away the once-absolute powers of the Emperor, who is 62 and has

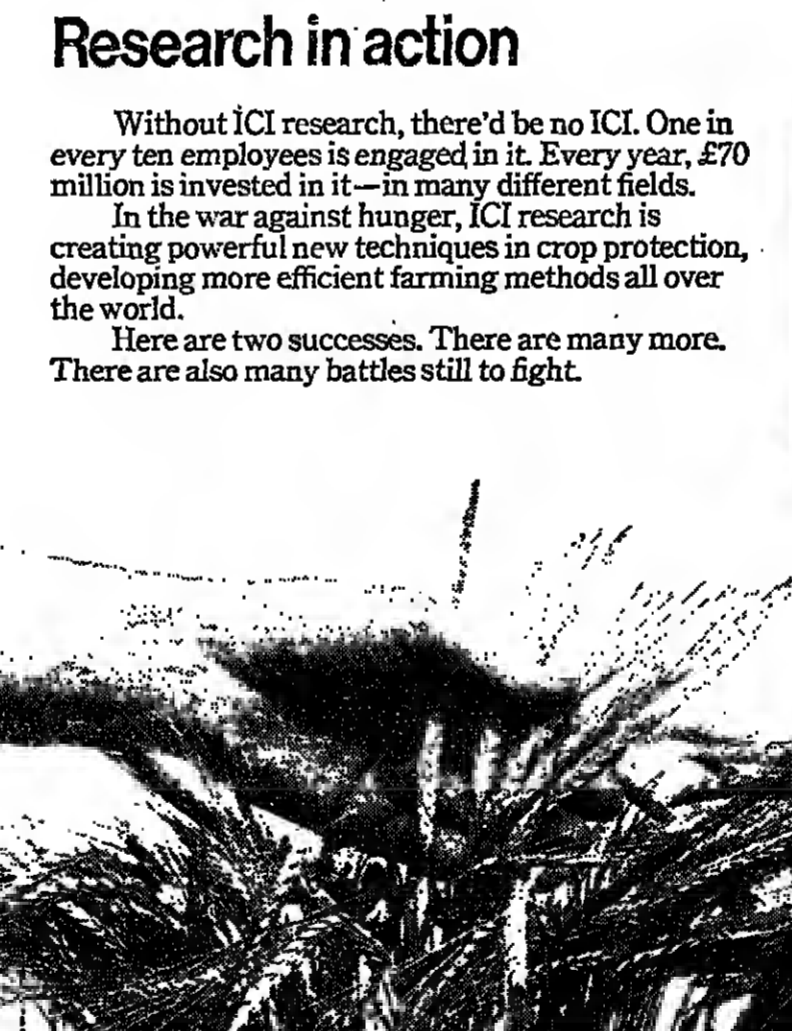
ICI: action against hunger

Research in action

Without ICI research, there'd be no ICI. One in every ten employees is engaged in it. Every year, £70 million is invested in it—in many different fields.

In the war against hunger, ICI research is creating powerful new techniques in crop protection, developing more efficient farming methods all over the world.

Here are two successes. There are many more. There are also many battles still to fight.



Better spring barley yields

For the barley grower, one of the commonest hazards is mildew—a rapidly spreading fungus which, by stunting growth, makes for a poor yield. But now, by treating the seed with ICI's fungicide 'Milstem' before sowing, farmers can protect their spring barley against this scourge, and look forward with greater confidence to rich harvests to come.

Two harvests instead of one

On the rice fields of South East Asia, clearing the ground between crops was always a long and backbreaking task. Until ICI came up with an alternative: 'Gramoxone'. This powerful chemical kills weeds so fast that farmers can replant much earlier and achieve an extra harvest. Two crops a year where before they only got one.



More barley, more rice, less hunger... behind these and many other worldwide changes for the better are the people, ideas and products of one company—ICI.

ICI Ideas in action

King of Nepal discusses general reforms

Correspondent
id, Aug 18

liberalization of Nepal's political system centred on an elected Panchayat (council) is believed to be discussed at a dinner by King Birendra to Prime Ministers.

party was attended by former Prime Ministers. Mr B. P. Koirala, who is living in self-exile in India and Subarna Shamsheer, the former Prime Minister of the banned Nepali Party, Prince Gyaoen, the King's younger brother, and Mr Nagendra Rijal, the present Prime Minister were also present.

observers attach a

Supertanker will stay aground for two weeks

Rotterdam, Aug 18.—The Dutch supertanker Metula, aground in the Strait of Magellan at the southern tip of South America, cannot be refloated for two weeks, Shell Oil Company sources said today. The 207,000-ton tanker, which ran on to rocks on August 9, will have to await the September 2 spring tide.

The tanker went aground on her way from the Gulf to Chile with 190,000 tonnes of light Arabian crude oil on board. The 34-man Dutch crew and two wives abandoned ship.

Mr D. Rudenburg, director of Shell Tankers of Rotterdam, said, "Seepage from the tanker's damaged hull had been stopped. Shell would have to pay the costs of clearing up the escaped oil.—Reuter.

Sweden defeats thief in chess contest

Aug 18.—Lars-Ake Erner, the untraced Swede, the thirteenth World Chess Championship challenger, defeated the favourite, Peter Kochiev of the Soviet Union, and swept into a first place with Tooy Miles of England.

18-year-old Leningrad student, unbeaten today, resigned on the move of his sixth round pool match against Erner, who the young master was about to play in a hard-fought game.

also moved into first place by defeating Peter Winton of the United States junior in the 37 moves of a defence with Miles play-lack.—Agence France-

140 nations confer on world population problem

From Dossa Trevisan
Bucharest, Aug 18

Government representatives of some 140 countries are meeting in Bucharest tomorrow to take part in the first world population conference convened by the United Nations.

There have been a number of meetings devoted to the problem of population growth but this is the first attempt to treat it as a global political issue and to induce governments to consider it in their development plans.

It is predicted that if the present high rate of population growth is to continue, the world population, now estimated at 3,700 million, will almost double within 25 years.

Statistics show postwar demographic trends with death rates sharply declining and birth rates remaining high, bringing the population figures from 2,500 million in 1950 to 3,700 million now.

It is estimated that by the end of the century about three quarters of the world's population will be living in the developing countries of Asia and Africa. According to experts, out of 224 babies expected to be born each minute, 202 will be in developing countries. The most urgent problem is thus to curb fertility in that area over the next 10 years.

The conference cannot impose any plan on individual countries. Many of them for national or religious reasons are set on increasing rather than diminishing their population growth.

Richard Burton: The intensely private life of a super-famous person



Richard Burton had arrived in England to film opposite Sophia Loren in Noel Coward's film classic *Brief Encounter*. How does Richard Burton, on location in Winchester, feel about this rebash about re-making a film classic?

"Flash might be the right word. But I think it will be interesting to see how the audience react to what one might call nowadays old fashioned, how they react to a relatively middle-aged couple falling in love."

His film commitments are heavy. After *Brief Encounter* he immediately starts his part as Winston Churchill, from the age of 62 until the age of 67, that is from 1935 to his first speech as Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

"Does he identify himself with the person he is playing?"

"Well, I think it is a sort of compromise; between my own personality and Winston Churchill's because you can't do an impersonation of a man so very famous and known to everybody. But our voices are not too dissimilar. I have done his voice so often on television as background when he was alive."

"Will he be made-up to look like Churchill?"

"Yes, I shall be bald and what little hair he had, my hair will be dyed the same colour. I shall put rubber in my cheeks to make my face round. And I will have to do something about my lines, because he had no lines at all in his face, unfortunately. I insist when I do Churchill that I rehearse for perhaps two weeks wearing his clothes, wearing the sort of clothes he wore and smoking a cigar. Because I am a much bigger man than he was. He was quite small, you know, about 5ft 6in and 110lb. I don't think anyone thinks of him as a small man."

"I've read, I suppose, virtually every book written in English by him and about him. There is a whole new set, which has just come out which I have finished. That was before I knew I was going to play him. I just read Churchill because he is a fascinating man, indeed read about Hitler, I read about Mussolini and I read about Stalin. I have just gone through a Russian period where I read everything about Russia."

After Churchill comes a film with Sylvia Mangano and immediately afterwards will play an ageing acrobat—"So I have to keep fit for that?"

He is serious about keeping fit. During his Winchester location work he cycled a few miles to the early mornings before breakfast. After these three films he has a lecturing stint at Oxford. "Probably four to six weeks. I am a Fellow of St Peter's College, so I shall stay there. I will possibly give two lectures a week and tutorials and so on."

Would he not prefer to devote his life entirely to a university career?

"Well, I don't know. You see, I have been an actor for 25 years and even though I wasn't a gipsy before, I have become one now. I have discovered that after six months in any one piece, however much I love it, for instance I love my home in Switzerland, I love my home in Mexico, I love New York, I love Los Angeles, I love London—but after three or four months I become restless. Now after Oxford, I am doing a play on stage, either on Broadway or in London, then I am doing the film of the play and then I think I slit my throat from overwork. Well, I really what I would like to do is just one film a year, one play every two

little about everything. I am fascinated by languages, for instance. Philology, semantics are of particular interest to me. You see, I am an absolutely one-track minded artist, if you can call me an artist. I have no appreciation of paintings. I am virtually colourblind, to start with.

"I would find it extremely difficult to tell the difference between a Van Gogh and a Rembrandt. I am, of course, exaggerating. But they mean nothing to me. The only thing that really excites me—if I come across it, and it is very rarely—is a new poem that I have never read before, which is really exciting and brilliant and perfect in all its parts. They become as excited as if I am seeing a fantastically beautiful woman for the first time. And actually in fact become amorous as a result of it. But, as I say, not many poems of that stature come your way. All the great ones have been written."

Talking about love and women, who is his favourite?

"Oh, I would say Elizabeth. Well, there is a toss up between three I worked with. One is called Edith Evans, she was on the stage. She is probably the greatest of all that I worked with. On the screen Elizabeth has an extraordinary internal power, magnetism. And Sophia is tremendous. She is a quiet but enormous strength. You rise in them, you know. It's a little minor battle."

Mr Burton are you going to be together again with Elizabeth?

"I expect so. We are flesh of one flesh, bone of one bone. It is a temporary separation. At the moment I can't talk to Elizabeth because she is on the yacht and you can't get through to the yacht. And the yacht can't get through to me. You know, I don't know why we got divorced, because I was working, not very much, of course. But your memory goes. I am one of those all or nothing men. For instance, Elizabeth is a civilized drinker, Sophia is a civilized drinker. I just poured it down, because I am a Celt. Now I am the soberest man you have ever seen. I don't touch a drop."

Had this change anything to do with Elizabeth?

"I stopped before we parted."

Is he going to write an autobiography like David Niven and the other actors?

"If I do, it won't be a theatrical biography."

But you have to bring it in, it is oert of your life.

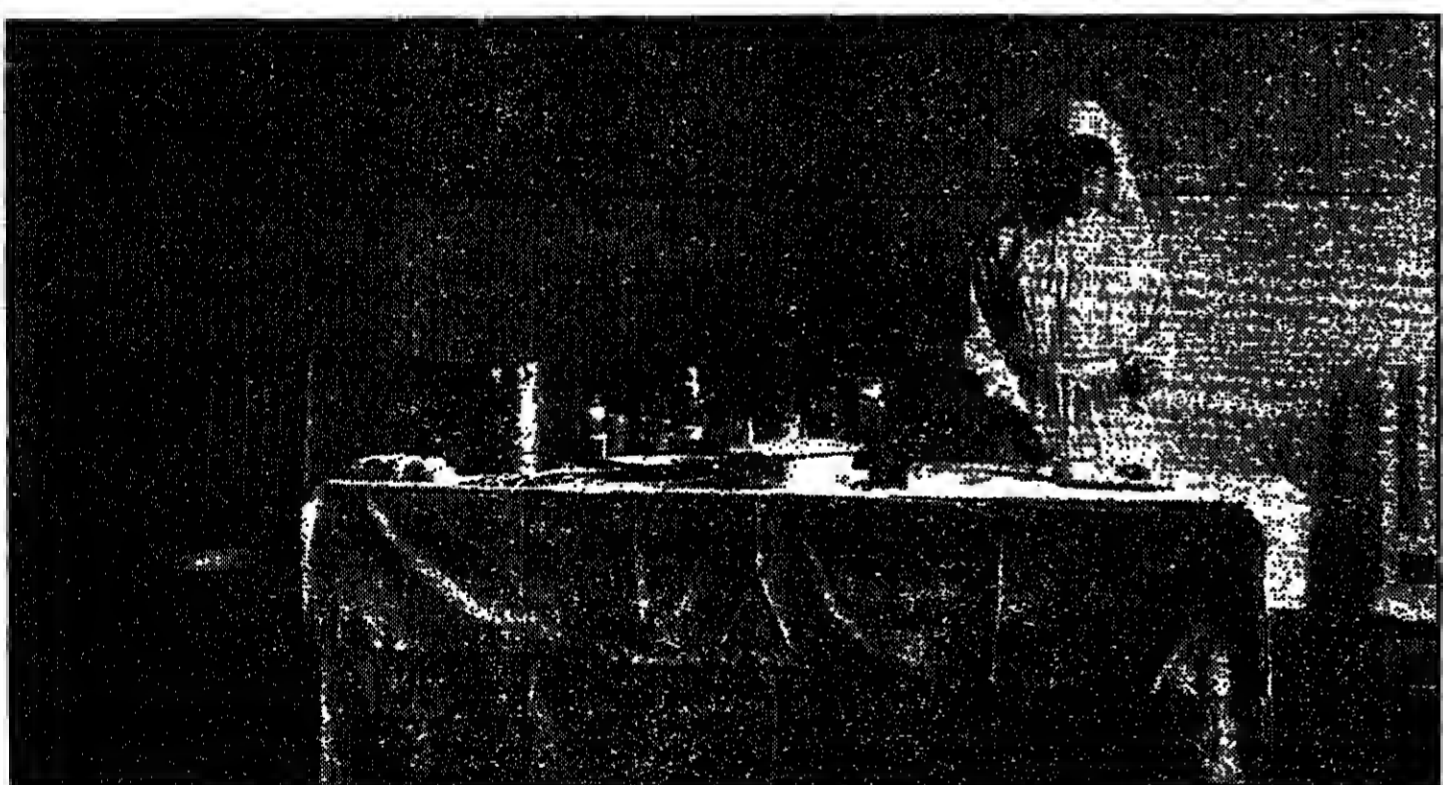
"It will be very much on the side, it is only part of my life, it is only one tenth, it is like an iceberg, that is the only bit that shows."

What is the other, the nine-tenths of your life?

"You will have to wait until the book is written. It is hidden under water."

Elizabeth Snowden-Palmer
© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1974

Florence Farmborough: Diary of a woman at war



Florence Farmborough in a makeshift dispensary on the Russian front.

The *Times* of September 11, 1918, ran an article headlined *Three weeks in a coal siding in Vladivostok*. Its author was Florence Farmborough, a young English girl who had just returned home after serving as a Red Cross nurse on the Russian front.

Throughout her service with the 10th Field Surgical Coy of the Zemstvo of all the Russias she kept a diary. Whenever possible she took photographs, developed the plates in makeshift darkrooms and sending the pictures to friends in Moscow for safe keeping.

This astonishing record survived through the advances and retreats of trench warfare, through the Bolshevik rampages, a journey across Siberia and her eventual escape from Russia through Vladivostok. The diary and 48 of her photographs are to be published next week.

Florence Farmborough is now 87. Her memory is remarkable and her vitality stimulating. She never married and lives in a retirement home, close to friends and family who she visits frequently. She is as quick and agile as a woman half her age and thoroughly enjoys talking to newspaper and television journalists about her book and her long and exciting life.

"People of my own age do not seem to be so interested," she says regretfully. "I had decided to publish her diaries now? I had a little exhibition of Russian souvenirs and photographs. Constable, my publishers, asked if they might send someone from London to take down my memoirs on tape. They didn't know about diaries. I said I would like to write the book myself, and I did. It took me thirteen months working everyday from morning till night. I wrote over 400,000 words. That was much too much of course, so they have had to cut almost half of it."

The original diaries are lined notebooks with shiny black covers and scraps of paper. As the journal proceeds Miss Farmborough's neat handwriting becomes

smaller and the lines more cramped. Paper became scarce, and on some pages, written when conditions were especially miserable, many of the words are in Russian.

Florence Farmborough was reaching English to the daughters of a Moscow heart specialist when war broke out. She volunteered for Red Cross work. "I wanted to serve. I would never have been allowed in work in the British Red Cross, but in Russia I was sent to the front with only six months training. I am still grateful for being allowed to take part. Life has many facets but each one teaches a tremendous truth. I thought it would burst and it did. You never deal completely."

"When I was writing the book I suffered tremendously, more than when I was living through the events I was writing about. When one so old the memories go more deeply into one. They wound more acutely."

The endless stream of sick and wounded, many of whom the Red Cross were powerless to do more than comfort, the constant movement, often at night, exhausted people and exhausted horses, pain, suffering, poor food, bar raising bombardments, retreats and privations, contradictory orders, panic and rumour ate all recorded. Yet the story is not depressing. Florence Farmborough's spirit, the ideal of this courageous band of women to relieve suffering, is a picture of a vanished world.

Only when Bolshevism spread to the lines, and well disciplined men turned almost overnight into a deserting, unpredictable rabble, did she know terror. "It was an inexplicable transformation. We were prepared for any hardship and danger at the front. But when our own men wanted to kill us because we were frightened."

Miss Farmborough's unit was disbanded in the autumn of 1917 in the upheaval of civil war. Back in England she wrote several articles for *The Times*. But she

Shona Crawford Poole
Nurse at the Russian Front will be published by Constable on August 26, price £3.95.

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Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable on written request from the Scottish Health Service Appointments Unit, Woodburn House, Gannan Lane, Edinburgh EH10 4SG. Closing date for applications is 31 August, 1974.

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ROBT. T. HUTCHESON, Secretary of the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8UR.

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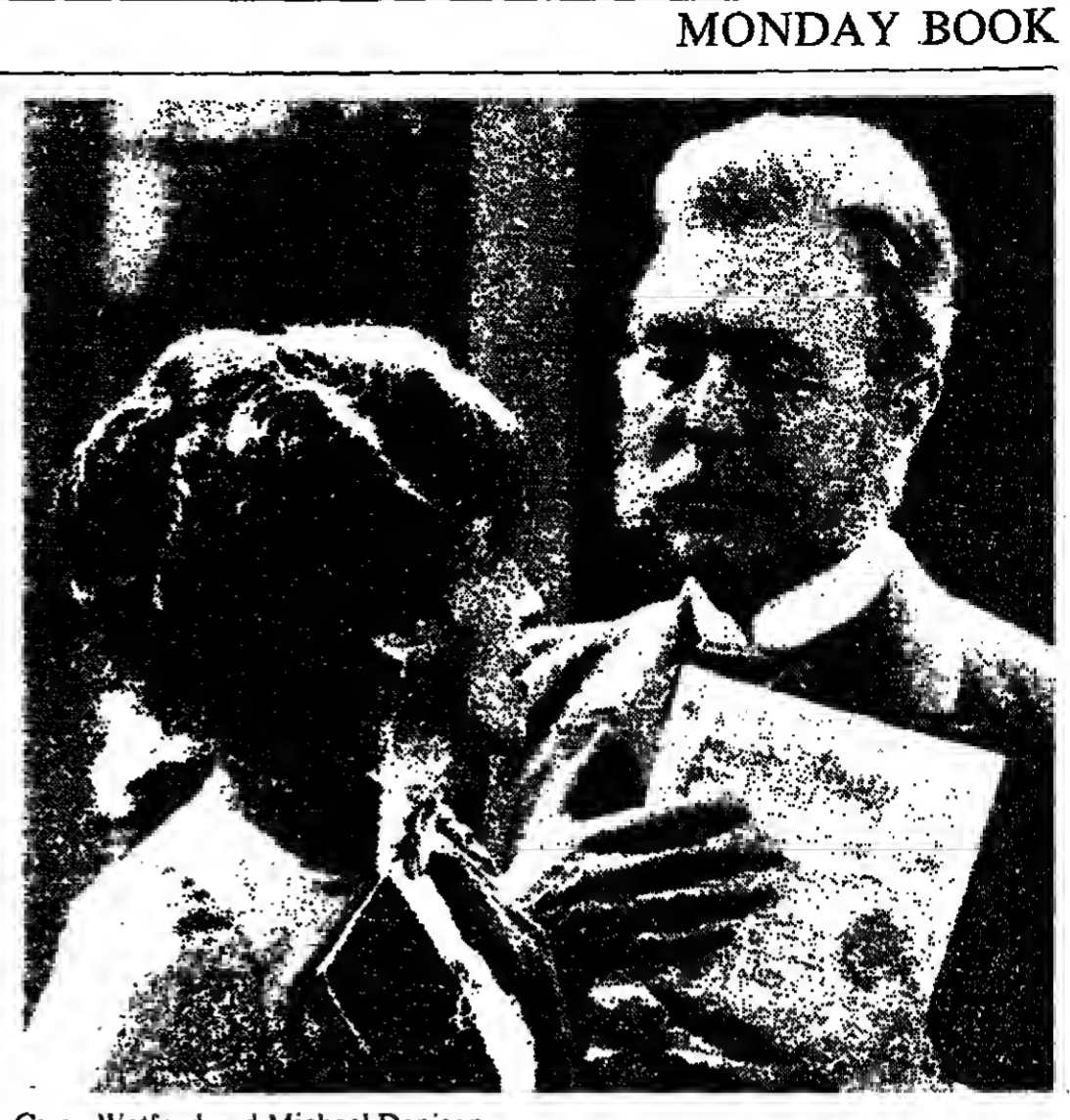
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A Paris success for London

The new comedy The Turning Point, by Francois Doriin, in an English adaptation by David Cross and Cornelius Conyn, will open in London September 26 at the Duke of York's Theatre. There will be charity previews on September 23, 24 and 25.

Edinburgh Fringe

As part of the Edinburgh Festival there will be a poetry reading by several poets, including Ian Heath, C. H. Sisson, Elizabeth Jennings, Michael Schmidt, Giles Gordon, Aileen Campbell and Robert Nye. The reading is at 7pm on Wednesday in St Paul's Church, Jeffrey Street, and is sponsored by the National Poetry Society.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ANTHROPUS GALLERY, 67 Molesworth Street, London, W.1. Exhibition of paintings and drawings by various artists.

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A Provincial Lady Yorkshire

Leonard Buckley
Ivao Turgenev, the experts will tell you, came under the influence of Alfred de Musset in the period when he was writing this play. And Alfred de Musset, you will remember, was the chap who called his cat Pusset. Perhaps that was why last night I found myself thinking of the gentle puss in Hector's House as I watched the enchanting Darya Ivanovna getting her way. For in that similarly enchanting puppet show, which incidentally derives from the French, we regularly see a purring cat being used to seduce the unsuspecting male to its will. Only Turgenev's lady has two old dogs with whom to contend.

The Turning Point has been playing to capacity audiences in Paris at the Theatre de la Madeleine for over a year under the title of Le Tourment.

BBC SO/Davis

Albert Hall/Radio 3
Max Harrison
Stravinsky composed the Le Sauteur de la Fée in 1928 and the divertimento based on about half its material six years later. But in either form, it is essentially a criticism, of early 20th-century music, of early 20th-century music, of early 20th-century music.

LPO/Haitink

Albert Hall/Radio 3
Joan Chissell
As if seeking compensation for the real thing, London flocked to the Albert Hall on Saturday night to hear Chissell's performance of the Pastoral and Spring symphonies, respectively. Nature and its restorative power was the programme's underlying theme.

Baryshnikov New York State

Clive Barnes
Since his defection in Canada last month, the former Soviet dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov has become one of the hottest things on two legs. Now dancing with American Ballet Theatre at the New York State Theatre, he has clearly not only conquered the New York public but set up a partnership with another former Leningrad dancer, the already established Natalia Makarova, that has the promise of the stuff that legends are made of.

Francois Duchable Harrogate Festival

Bryce Morrison
A hot tip from no less a pianist than Arry Rubenstein sent me scurrying northwards to Harrogate. So many of today's young pianists lack the imagination and joie de vivre, he lamented, "but wait till you've heard Francoise Duchable. He's phenomenal."

Winterreise Queen Elizabeth Hall

Alan Blyth
Critics are often accused by pianists of dismissing the accompanist at a recital with a line or two at the end of a piece, so let me for once begin with the accompanist of this recital. Gerald English's account of Winterreise on Friday, it was often said, was a masterpiece.

Stanley Reynolds

Free Speech ATV
These were the sort of fellas to get it right. I wonder if other nations less famous for their eccentrics would produce a different sort of show. As it was, Mr. Reynolds kicked off with a barney but highly amusing oration for fixing things, £5,000 a year should be the maximum wage, he said, and the miners, who were doing a grand job, should get this. Likewise the Cabinet and the rest of the chaps who were obviously doing a bad job should get their salaries reduced to what the miners are now getting. He did not say who would arrange to dock the Cabinet's wages. But it didn't matter, for the Mr. Reynolds programme, consisting of experts sitting live in a tv studio commenting on major events and the ills of our time.

Here all was gloom

Stanley Reynolds
At one time the Christian went home on a Sabbath smug in the knowledge that he had escaped the sordid sprawl of the Sunday papers which is visited upon the sordid smug. He would arrange to dock the Cabinet's wages. But it didn't matter, for the Mr. Reynolds programme, consisting of experts sitting live in a tv studio commenting on major events and the ills of our time.

The literary oyster

Conversations with James Joyce
By Arthur Power
Edited by Clive Barnes (Millington, £2)
Arthur Power is an artist and critic. He is also an Irishman, Waterford born, who as a young man came to live in Paris in the early 1920s where after a while, he rented a studio off the rue de Sevres belonging to the sculptor Zadkine. He was attracted by the black hats and flowing ties of the Left Bank, but, as he charmingly puts it, "I suppose that in spite of my desire to consort with artists and bohemians I had, perhaps, owing to my army training, remained conventionally dressed, even carrying an umbrella at times."

We like to keep you in the know

THE TIMES SPECIAL REPORTS
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David Williams

David Williams
Arthur Power has written an interesting and lively book. It succeeds because it is direct and unpretentious. But it portends, however gifted and practised, will ever find in Joyce a very far from being a joyous, eager for conversation with anybody on anything at any time. "Indeed," says Mr Power, "one of his marked characteristics was his avoidance of giving a direct opinion about anyone or about anything." Mr Power attributes this anxiety of Joyce's not to commit himself to his Dublin upbringing in an atmosphere where any opinion you chose to utter became exaggerated and fantasized by others in the re-telling. On only three points did Joyce become stubborn and outspoken: the merit of Ibsen, the merit of Carmen (Bizee-Carmen), not Merimee-Carmen), and the relative merits of restaurants. Indeed it was Mr Power's estimation of Joyce to what proved to be a poor dinner in an English 1930s road-house that dealt their friendship a blow from which it never entirely recovered.



SPORT Cricket

Willis's extra pace may be useful to England
By Joho Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
It looks as though Bob Willis, who left the Oval because Surrey felt unable to guarantee him a first team place, will return there to play for England in the last test match of the summer, against Pakistan on Thursday. He is named among the following 12 players from whom England will choose their side.

Unless conditions are particularly expected to suit him, Hendrick will be left out. He has had a fair run for England this season and done well, but on a typical Oval wicket Willis's extra pace might be useful. Nothing else could have got Willis in; he was all over the place in the first Test match against India at Old Trafford, after which he was dropped, and his bowling in the Test matches against West Indies last winter (five wickets at 51 apiece) was disappointing. He remains high on the selectors' list really because of what he did in Australia last time (112 Test wickets, average 27) which earned him a place on the team that he can do well there again.

When he was in England recently, he was full of dark threats about Dennis Lillee being brought back to full fitness by the kind of training the world heavyweight champion might undergo in the Catskill Mountains. I find it hard to believe that anyone, having damaged his back as badly as Lillee, and not being a natural fast bowler, can ever be the same again.

Then the Australians talk of Jeffrey Thomson of New South Wales as being fast and hostile enough to put the fear of God into England's batsmen. Upon hearing this, I looked up Thomson's record; he was left out of his state side until their last game last season, but played in the one Test match, in which he took 0 for 116 in 19 overs, against Pakistan. That is nothing to be frightened about.

Whoever plays on Thursday, England will still have called on only 13 players this summer, for only three Test matches against India and these three against Pakistan. That is remarkably few. The captain for Australia, who seems sure to be Dennis, will be announced during the Oval Test. He will be expected to be Alec Bedser, chairman of the selectors. He is said to be looking for a former England player who would get the job, especially with such cricketing matters as net practice. If Ken Barrington could be persuaded to return, Bedser and he would make a knowledgeable pair.

Motor racing

Reutemann keeps cool under a pressure as hot as the sun
From Joho Blunden
Zelweg, Aug 18
Carlos Reutemann, from Argentina, led the Austrian Grand Prix from start to finish here this afternoon to claim a resounding victory by almost 43sec in his Brabham-Ford BT 44 over the Texaco-Marlboro McLaren of the New Zealander, Denis Hulme. But despite the comfortable margin of his victory, which hoists him into fifth place in the world championship table, Reutemann had been under sustained pressure for much of the race, and could never afford to ease up until the last eight of the 54 laps of a race which was watched by an estimated 150,000 crowd in scorching sunshine.

Managing to outpace Niki Lauda's Ferrari away from the front row of the grid, Reutemann found himself in the lead of a tightly packed group of eight cars, including the Ferraris of Lauda and Regazzoni, the Brabham of his team partner Carlos Pace, Schekter's Tyrrell, Hunt's Brabham, Fittipaldi's McLaren and Petersen's John Player Lotus 72.

made his stop on lap 44, and the following lap he moved to third and fifth positions. But he abandoned his JPS 72, placed Brambila from fourth place and, with two laps to go, Regazzoni fought back to second place to increase his world championship lead over Schekter to three to five points.

Kent's hopes eroded by the rain

By Peter Marson
Peter Marson played with Gloucestershire (12)
A real of thunder half an hour after the start of Gloucestershire's innings signalled the end of a most unpropitious weather, and soon a heavy and prolonged storm had irreparably damaged the pitch and the ground. In the last test match Kent's hopes of a second place were eroded by the rain. The large crowd at Taunton yesterday was full of optimism; after all, Somerset were 99 for three in the twenty-fourth over, and had been failed it might just have been awkward for them.

Oldish young Jim fires optimism

By Alan Gibson
Somerset (4) beat Essex by 66 runs.
Somerset are now only four points behind Leicestershire in the John Player League, after playing the same number of games, and six points ahead of Kent, who have played a game less.

Storey fights in vain to save Surrey

Despite a fighting 56 by Storey, Surrey were bowled out for 158 in 38.3 overs. Northamptonshire scored 174 for eight, after being put in at 10.30. Storey scored 56 but had to work hard for his runs and hit only one boundary. In the end, Surrey were bowled out for 158 in 38.3 overs.

Lancashire v Sussex

Lancashire (14) beat Sussex by nine wickets.
Lancashire were bowled out for 119 in 28.3 overs. Sussex scored 119 in 28.3 overs.

Derby v Yorkshire

Derby (14) beat Yorkshire by four wickets.
Derby were bowled out for 119 in 28.3 overs. Yorkshire scored 119 in 28.3 overs.

Golf

Phillippe Toussaint and wife, all smiles after winning the first prize of £4,000 at Fulford on Saturday.

Yachting

Hawker goes into lead and holds
By John Nicholls
Most of the 175 Fireball dinghies gathered at Llandudno for the start of the 1974 British Fireball Championship on Saturday.

Cricket

Northants v Surrey
Northamptonshire were bowled out for 158 in 38.3 overs. Surrey scored 174 for eight.

Today's cricket

MAHESHWARI: Pakistanis 120 for 5.
WILKINSON: Lancashire 100 for 5.
WILKINSON: Lancashire 100 for 5.

Warwick v Hampshire

Warwickshire (14) beat Hampshire by eight wickets.
Warwickshire were bowled out for 119 in 28.3 overs. Hampshire scored 119 in 28.3 overs.

Glamorgan v Worcester

Glamorgan (14) beat Worcester by 22 runs.
Glamorgan were bowled out for 119 in 28.3 overs. Worcester scored 119 in 28.3 overs.

Lancashire v Sussex

Lancashire (14) beat Sussex by nine wickets.
Lancashire were bowled out for 119 in 28.3 overs. Sussex scored 119 in 28.3 overs.

Derby v Yorkshire

Derby (14) beat Yorkshire by four wickets.
Derby were bowled out for 119 in 28.3 overs. Yorkshire scored 119 in 28.3 overs.

John Player League

Leicester (11) beat Kent (11) by 10 runs.
Leicester scored 119 in 28.3 overs. Kent scored 119 in 28.3 overs.

Minot Counties

Leicester (11) beat Kent (11) by 10 runs.
Leicester scored 119 in 28.3 overs. Kent scored 119 in 28.3 overs.

Swimming

Brinkley not controlled by silver
From John Hawkins
Vienna, Aug 18
The first gold medal of the European swimming championships was won by Andreas Hargatz, of Hungary. With a body length he beat Brian Brinkley, of Britain, in the 200 metres butterfly.

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Men

200 METRES BUTTERFLY: Final: 1. Andreas Hargatz (Hungary) 2:12.4.
2. Brian Brinkley (Britain) 2:13.2.

Women

100 METRES FREE-STYLE RELAY: Final: 1. East Germany 4:12.4.
2. West Germany 4:13.2.

Cycling

World class not enough
Montreal, Aug 18.—Anat Tkac, of Czechoslovakia, won the amateur sprint gold medal at the world cycling championships here today.

Motor cycling

Crash foils British team
Francorchamps, Belgium, Aug 18.—Jean-Claude Chamerin and Gerard Debock, of France, riding an 850 cc Honda, were involved in a crash on the first lap of the Francorchamps 24-hour motor cycle endurance race today.

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كندا من الاصل

Broadway Dancer steps up tempo

erre Guillot racing Correspondent AUG 18 By beaten by Sky Com... Broadway Dancer made her challenge on the outside, she was followed by Los Rogues and the favourite Tell Me Later...

Undergast's confidence growing for Ebor

el Phillips correspondent appear to find the ingredi-... Undergast's confidence growing for Ebor... Peter Walcott's veterinary surgeon gave him the all clear to run English Prince...

Windsor programme

Table with 2 columns: Race name and details. Includes 2.30 LONG ACRE PLATE (2-y-o fillies), 3.0 COOKHAM APPRENTICE STAKES, 3.30 JUBILARS HANDICAP, 4.0 SENIORS HANDICAP, 4.30 RACECOURSE ROUNDABOUT HANDICAP, 5.0 SKYPORT STAKES.

Leicester selections

Table with 2 columns: Race name and selections. Includes 2.30 OUNIE WHOLESALE, 3.30 STRICTLY PRIVATE, 4.0 MAN KIND, 4.30 ANHYDROUS, 5.0 SINGLY PRIVATE.

Newbury results

Table with 2 columns: Race name and results. Includes 2.0 DANIEL, 2.30 BERTIE, 3.0 RASTI, 3.30 REALISTIC, 4.0 PERICET, 4.30 TOWN FARM.

Ripon

Table with 2 columns: Race name and results. Includes 1.30 MARY MIDD, 2.0 WHIRLOW GREEN, 2.30 BROWNIE, 3.0 PRINCIPALLY SON, 3.30 BLUE TOWN THAKA, 4.0 MISS GARDNER, 4.30 DEEP DNE.

Wolverhampton

Table with 2 columns: Race name and results. Includes 1.30 WOT NO STOPPING, 2.0 CHEVY, 2.30 SATURDAY NIGHT, 3.0 CAPARDALE, 4.0 WATER BOARD.

Market Rasen NH

Table with 2 columns: Race name and results. Includes 2.45 AUCKLANDER, 3.0 AMBERGOLD, 3.30 BLUE TOWN THAKA, 4.0 MISS GARDNER, 4.30 DEEP DNE.

Stoke and Ipswich advertise potential

By Geoffrey Green Football Correspondent Whether it was a general sanction in the aftermath of the previous Saturday's unpleasant scenes... Stoke and Ipswich advertise potential...

Chelsea need team to match new stand

By Geoffrey Green Always open to correction, I doubt whether any side has scored so early goal than one in 1974... Chelsea need team to match new stand...

Breiter joins Real Madrid

Madrid, August 17.—The West German World Cup midfielder Paul Breiter, has signed for Spanish football club Real Madrid... Breiter joins Real Madrid...

Football fixtures

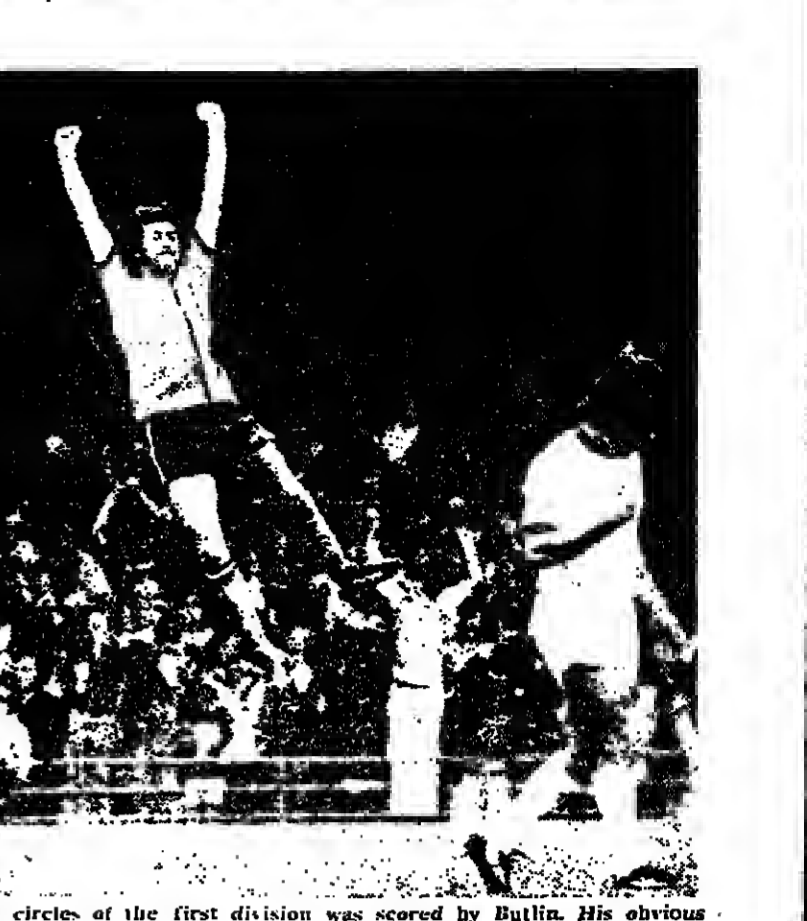
Table with 2 columns: League and fixtures. Includes FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP, FOOTBALL LEAGUE, FOOTBALL LEAGUE DIVISION ONE, FOOTBALL LEAGUE DIVISION TWO.

Show jumping Smith makes history of a different sort

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris Harvey Smith became the only rider to win the British jumping derby on three occasions at Hickstead... Smith makes history of a different sort...

For the Record

Table with 2 columns: Sport and record details. Includes Football, Tennis, Golf, Croquet, Shooting, Rugby Union, Squash Rackets, Athletics.



Judgment night tonight for Luton

By Nurman Fox Luton Town's disappointment at being the only one of the three freshly promoted clubs to lose at home on Saturday night... Judgment night tonight for Luton...

Wolverhampton

Wolverhampton... (Continuation of the article from the previous page)

Football

Football... (Continuation of the article from the previous page)

Tennis

Tennis... (Continuation of the article from the previous page)

Golf

Golf... (Continuation of the article from the previous page)

Croquet

Croquet... (Continuation of the article from the previous page)

Shooting

Shooting... (Continuation of the article from the previous page)

Protecting your property

a Special Report

Security comes first — then insurance

by John Gaselee

The protection of property against theft or fire is sometimes all-important. This can be so in the case of state secrets, and also the secrets of commercial companies, in view of the amount of industrial espionage. It is clearly of the utmost importance also to prevent highly secret, or dangerous, goods from being stolen.

Where security has such importance special equipment and methods will be used, almost irrespective of the cost. That is understandable.

With the main bulk of industrial and commercial business, however, and with private houses, there has to be a compromise. It would not be economic for security to be of such a high order. There is usually some risk of loss by theft or fire, but this is a calculated risk, and it is taken in the light of the costs involved.

The reason for this is simply that the expenses of security, or the costs or losses arising from its absence or inadequacy, should not be a large part of a company's expenditure. Security and losses are "overheads", but, generally, the overall cost must be kept as low as possible.

This means that the cost of the security must be considered in relation to other expenses. For a commercial company, these include the cost of "running" the risk, that is meeting all losses from its own resources, without any insurance, or the cost of buying insurance. This may be arranged either through the commercial insurance market, or, with large companies, through their own " captive " insurance companies.

Assessing these different aspects is a far from easy exercise. This is because one has to take into account not only the physical loss of property which could occur, but also the consequential losses.

While consequential loss insurance may be arranged to maintain a company in much the same financial position during the period of rebuilding and re-equipping after a serious fire, there is always the risk that the prolonged absence of a product from the market might result in the permanent closure of a company.

One point which needs to

be remembered in making such assessments is that the picture is constantly changing. Thieves, for instance, are becoming much more expert. There have been important technological advances in the equipment which they use, and expert thieves are not only much better equipped than in the past, but also stand to gain much more.

Extensive thefts can be made through the use of a company's computer. For instance, arrangements can be made for a computer to pay substantial amounts each month to those who have no entitlement to the money. There have been cases in which such deception has continued for a long time, and there is no means of telling how much large companies may be paying out in this way.

Fire wastage figures have increased dramatically. Partly this has been due to inflation and the greater values at risk. New processes and larger units have also contributed to the higher cost. It seems likely that there has been a deterioration in general "housekeeping" standards throughout industry and commerce. It is in this aspect which is taking on increasing importance in fire risk.

As a result of these changes security which was considered adequate a few years ago is likely to need to be brought up to date. In any event, no longer is the level of security provided solely at the discretion of the company. Where insurance is arranged (as it is in most cases), insurers are taking an increasing interest in security.

At one time insurers tended to rely on charging a higher rate of premium where they considered security to be of a low order. Now, however, there is an increasing tendency on the part of insurers to specify minimum security requirements and to decline to provide insurance unless those requirements are met.

Where security is better than the minimum required, this is likely to be reflected in a lower rate of premium. Nevertheless, there are plenty of occasions when insurers are criticized for out-allowing discounts off premium rates for greater security precautions. Often, for instance, insurers are thought to be too conservative about fire protection.

During the past few years



Someone to watch over you: night guard in a factory. Right: Securicor men collect cash takings from a garage.

An industry now worth £90m a year

by Alan Hamilton

According to the estimate of the Police Federation, there are now as many private uniformed security men in Britain as there are policemen. Security is now a £90m a year industry, and continues to grow at the rate of 15 per cent a year. It has come a long way since its modest beginnings in 1935 when a small firm called Securicor, seeking to find employment for ex-Service men, offered a service of men on bicycles to keep an eye on houses while their owners were away on holiday.

The major security companies, which account for about one-third of the 100,000-strong private army of law guardians, have expanded their activities well beyond the traditional roles of carrying cash and watching factories, and now operate in areas which in some cases are sufficiently sensitive to cause mutterings of disquiet among police and public.

In the words of a director of one of the best-known companies in the field: "The police can only give a general protection to the community; sooner or later private firms will move into any area not covered by the police, where there is a need and a profit."

paid as a matter of course by insurers.

When making decisions concerning self-insurance, it is usually important for a company to run the risk only of normal claims which can be met fairly easily, and to continue to insure for those losses which could have serious financial repercussions for the company. Often, a satisfactory way of achieving this is for a company to run part of a risk itself and to arrange insurance with a substantial deductible.

In general, therefore, a company should achieve a reasonable degree of protection without relying too heavily on insurance. Insurance should be considered as no more than a long-stop. If there is a loss of any kind, it will have repercussions on the company, even if full insurance is in force. Thus it will be much more satisfactory to prevent a loss occurring.

Nevertheless, since any form of protection cannot be fully effective, particularly when the human element is taken into account, insurance can act as an important last line of defence. In this event, its cost is likely to depend on what is being insured, that is its attractiveness to thieves or its fire potential, and the estimated effectiveness of the earlier lines of defence. Selecting the right balance is not always easy, and this is where independent consultants may be able to give useful advice.

Because the most rapidly growing kinds of crime are violence and terrorism, it is in these areas that the security industry is now finding the greatest potential for expansion. Since the recent bomb blast at the Tower of London, Securicor guards have been employed there to examine visitors' belongings. And at Heathrow airport, some 500 of the same company's uniformed staff are employed in checking passengers' luggage and watching parked aircraft, as well as the more traditional work of preventing theft of baggage and cargo halls.

Most controversial of all, security guards are employed by the Home Office to look after immigrants who may face short periods of detention or appearance before a tribunal. There has been criticism of the practice of guards waiting outside the tribunal door to escort the unfortunate to a waiting aircraft should his appeal fail.

The fear most often voiced by such bodies as the Police Federation and the National Council for Civil Liberties, is that in cases such as these the security of strongrooms, the design of entrances and exits to provide the unwelcome visitor with something of an obstacle course, and the use of bullet-proof glass, alarms and other hardware.

The large and respected security companies are well aware of such dangers. They point out that their employees are merely acting as agents of the Home Office, or of a particular airline, and the retired senior police officers who fill many of the companies' managerial posts and directorships are always at pains to ensure that their staff do not overstep their strictly limited authority.

But for all these new departures, the great majority of the security industry's work is much more straightforward and quite uncontroversial. The industry's principal answer to terrorism, violence and theft is what it calls "security methodology", in plain language that means looking at a particular security problem as a whole, and providing a comprehensive consultancy service to deal with it.

If a new building is to be made safe from bombers, thieves and vandals, the security company whose advice is being sought likes to be in at the very beginning, looking over the architect's shoulder. Then it can give its views on the siting of strongrooms, the design of entrances and exits to provide the unwelcome visitor with something of an obstacle course, and the use of bullet-proof glass, alarms and other hardware.

At a later stage the consultants can advise on the establishment of anti-collision procedures to make it more difficult for staff to gain access to a secure area, thus guarding against a possible "inside job". Such measures are particularly relevant in the case of computers, where valuable commercial data could be retrieved or a machine programmed not to register withdrawals from a bank account. Consultants will even advise on how to make the writing of a computer programme proof against tampering.

The methodology approach covers everything, from ensuring that a new building designed to incorporate a synagogue does not also include that gift to bombers, an underground car park, to advising a firm on how to deal with incoming mail.

But the biggest losses in business and industry do not arise from theft or bombings. They come from fire. The security consultant is now equally concerned with protection from fire as from theft, and he claims to be able to offer more detailed advice than the general recommendations of the local fire prevention officer. The largest of the security companies has as the head of its consultancy service Sir Frederick Delves, a former chief officer of the London Fire Brigade.

Guarding buildings is one thing; guarding people is another. If you walk in fear of kidnap or attack, security firms will provide you with a bodyguard. If you are throwing a party for several millionaires and the crowd heads of Europe, they will keep an eye on that too, both to check the invitations and patrol the jewellery. Distinguished visitors to a recent party at Royal Ascot had to pass the scrutiny of a Securicor man before they were allowed near the champagne.

Reputable security firms have a major asset in their uniformed staff, all of whom are screened with the greatest care. One major firm has taken advantage of this to offer a security cleaning service, providing band-picked charwomen who can be admitted to clean the most closely-guarded areas with confidence. The service has been a notable success; one of its biggest clients is Buckingham Palace.

Another major area of growth is in the transport of cash, a service that will decline as people use cheques and plastic.

Security firms are well equipped with extensive fleets of radio-led armoured vans, and are being used more and more simply as a fast, highly reliable parcel service.

Computer data, organs for advertisement agencies, television film, examination papers travel at some distance in the security industry. The business generally the guarantee of a 12-hour delivery in the country.

For all the new services being offered by the industry, the tradition of providing watchmen for factory business premises, massive potential for growth. The industry estimates that only 10 per cent of business and premises are adequately guarded at night. The rest are still at the mercy of the untrained next door neighbour.

A word about dog training. Several unhappy incidents culminating in the death of a young Scot, and the injuries have abandoned of free-roaming guard and all their antics on the leash, no eye of a trained dog.

The same, unfortunately, cannot be said for smaller companies. Because security is a sensitive area and a tremendous asset, major companies would welcome any introduction to introduce a company could only after it had the Home Office of fides and capability.

"There are too many small fish in this sea who are equipped with a customer's money, but not a customer's moxie," says one of the nationally known security companies.

Chubb is peace of mind

A Chubb safe, door, lock or cabinet... a robot to dispense money when your bank is closed... a grille to protect displays... total security systems... an ever-alert warden service to spot the weak link... an instant noisy alarm to everyone... or a silent alarm to the police... a unique choice of fire-protection hardware to protect everything, from jumbo jets and computers to hotels and ships at sea. Chubb is peace of mind.

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Advertisement for security services with text: 'let home', 'GLE', 'ADVICE ON', 'SECURITY FOR', 'Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VALUE GETS TO YOU!', 'Capability Protection', 'FIRE', 'TOTAL CAPABILITY', 'EMERGENCY AND FIRE PROTECTION', 'CRIME AND FIRE PROTECTION', 'T.M. 448'.

حکومت الامارات

Computers combat the criminals

Security hardware can be divided into two groups, area or perimeter. Area protection surveys a particular region but most devices on the market today fall into the perimeter category by revealing or giving warning of attempted unauthorized entry.

First line of defence is a lock which provides limited access to key holders. Locks vary widely in complexity but the prime concern is their strength and the difficulty of forcing them. Most people have tried to pick the simple lever lock of a suitcase, but a modern electronic lock with more than a hundred million combinations (Combinations of positions) is another matter.

The proximity lock is one of the latest developments. Authorized staff carry coded radio transmitters at each door. When the presence of a person wanting to enter and a signal asking for identification. The token's code is checked by a computer and if the token has clearance for the door will automatically open.

Although expensive, the system is flexible and can be updated immediately by changing the code.

A computer's status is various types of access can be programmed into the computer, the managing director, the copy in the administration. The computer will also generate a report of any unauthorized attempts to enter access areas.

An access device using a fingerprint identification system is being used in the States. Fingerprints are photographed by a resolution flying spot camera (similar to a television camera) and the information is broken down into a code. A computer compares the fingerprint to those held on file. If the fingerprint is a successful match, the degree of security of this type of system is and can be improved by the use of single access—the system if more than one person tries to enter—personal codes which are keyed in.

Closed circuit television has been used for some years to watch particularly sensitive areas such as lorry parks. Advanced cameras using photomultiplier tubes have resulted in systems which provide reliable pictures using only starlight as the light source.

Another innovation in television monitoring is the motion detector. This can be hooked into a closed circuit system taking a static picture such as an empty room, a safe or a corridor.

The picture from the camera is first stored in a solid state memory which then compares every resulting picture with the first image. Any motion inside the camera's range of vision triggers an alarm which can show as a flashing marker on the monitor display. If several cameras are used the camera number can be superimposed on the picture.

Light or infra-red barriers have progressed a long way since they were first introduced. Gone are the bulky lenses and lamps and in their place are miniature solid state LEDs (light emitting diodes). These are similar to those found in the displays of many of today's pocket calculators.

Because the LED reacts quickly to changes in voltage and current it is possible to modulate the signal (change its intensity at a known rate). This modulation provides the added security of the alarm triggering if anything other than the correctly modulated signal is aimed at the receiver.

Laser beams can also be used to set up infra-red barriers and distances of up to 10 miles have been claimed making them ideal for window protection on long buildings.

As well as barriers, infra-red detectors play a major role in area protection. There are two types of intruder detector, active and passive. The active system works on the same principle as a microwave detector as it transmits a known signal into the area and measures the amplitude returned.

A passive infra-red sensor

receives a heat "picture" of the space it is guarding. Normal changes in temperature are quite slow and cause no reaction. If a change of sufficient magnitude or high rate of change takes place, such as an intruder crossing the protected zone, the detector triggers an alarm. Because the sensor operates in a passive mode it is impossible for the intruder to detect its presence before triggering an alarm. It makes this detector difficult to defeat.

Microwaves can be for either area or perimeter protection. Both systems operate in the same way except that the perimeter fence uses a narrow beam similar to a laser beam. The use of solid state technology has made this type of system much more reliable and made portable microwave fences possible.

Secure communications between the sensing element and the alarm point are essential. Simple systems cause an alarm unless the carrier signal is broken. Faults in alarm wires have always presented a problem in security companies as systems were unable to differentiate between a fault in circuit and normal operation.

Several methods are being introduced to circumvent this. The simplest answers are to use multiple lines, or a combination of both. A balanced line means that the control signal has been adjusted to take into account the resistance of the line and the sensor.

Any change caused by the line being cut or something added to it will cause an alarm. Modulation means that the carrier signal is a known frequency which the intruder would have to know about.

A system using a mini-computer and solid state registers the size of a picture at the sensing head is being tested in the United States. The computer transmits a pseudo random number to the sensor which is then modified by the register using a tailor made formula, such as doubling it, before retransmitting it to the computer. This handshake function takes place several hundreds of times a minute making it almost impossible to tap the line without the aid of another computer.

Future development will probably see more computers used in less expensive protection systems. False alarms, the bane of both police and security companies, can be radically reduced through the computer intruding the next alarm circuit to trigger if there really is no intruder on the premises.

This semi-intelligent system will do a great deal to increase the chances of catching thieves and reducing the workload of law enforcement agencies.



Large companies have abandoned the use of free-roaming guard dogs and now keep their animals on a leash.

Everything is vulnerable to the opportunist thief

by Alan Bailey

The estimated value of cash and property known to have been stolen last year in the Metropolitan Police district was nearly £36m. All but £4m resulted from burglary, either forcible entry or walk-in, robbery and assault with intent to rob, and theft from the person and of or from motor vehicles.

These estimated values relate to cash and property known to have been stolen. Although large enough, they still represent only a proportion; there are goods and money stolen but not missed and stolen where the police are not informed—often for understandable reasons. Multiply all of this for the national figures and the people of this country are probably thieves of £1m a day by thieves of one kind or another. Only 12 per cent is recovered.

Everything and everyone are vulnerable. The old woman who keeps her rent money in a jamjar in the kitchen, the rent man who collects it and the rent office where it is counted before banking are all vulnerable. The office left unattended, the back door left

open while the housewife works upstairs, the open window in one room while the family watches television in another are all invitations to theft.

The business house that still sends one wages clerk to the bank at the same time every Thursday to cash a cheque for the week's wages, the family that forgets to cancel the milk and the newspapers for the period of a holiday, the man who boasts to strangers about his collection of valuable coins—each is folly on a large scale.

For the truth of the matter is that we are all too trusting. Few of us believe it could happen to us until it does, and we are difficult people to convince. Inspector John Casey and Inspector Bernard Major of the London Crime Prevention Department have together 46 years of experience in the crime war and are engaged full-time in advisory services to business and the general public to prevent crime. They are two of seven officers at headquarters and six in the divisions responsible for educating the public, as they put it, to "think security".

Last year, the Crime Prevention Service in London undertook 16,500 security surveys, gave 1,500 talks, took part in radio and television programmes and issued masses of literature. Yet most of us still pay insufficient attention to the problem.

Inspector Casey is particularly concerned about the upsurge in opportunist crime: for example, two men walking into an office representing themselves as agents for a cleaning contractor and then making off with personal valuables, typewriters, calculators, money and any other attractive goods lying about. This kind of thing has become all too common.

People, Inspector Casey says, must be prepared to challenge. The polite inquiry about a caller's business is often enough to send the villain hurrying from the premises. Office workers must protect their valuables in drawers—even an unlocked drawer is a deterrent. And office equipment—in these days electric typewriters, calculators and similar tools—are worth a small fortune and can be secured by a chain to a desk. It should always

be someone's responsibility to ensure that all windows and doors are secured at night.

Cash and other valuables in transit present a particular problem, especially if the business house commits the sin of maintaining a regular timetable. Like the police themselves, thieves rely on information and there are plenty of sources. Rent collectors, tally men, insurance agents and milk roundsmen are types of people with a regular calling time who are in particular danger.

Alarm cases for money and valuables—the cases emit smoke and noise—are available in a number of styles, including the tradesman's pouch, and the more expensive can be hired for £1 a week. Small safes which can be bolted into cars or vans and to which collections can be transferred are becoming more common. And most firms now pay their staffs by cheque or direct credit.

People are carrying less money about with them, thanks perhaps to credit and bank cheque cards, but Inspector Casey says there is a big turnover in such cards and their illegal use

now has a crime classification of its own. The nearest police station will put you in touch with him and he will be pleased to give advice, whether the call comes from business premises or a household.

Think security—and adopt a good-neighbour policy. At holiday times tell your neighbour and the police that you will be away. If you have valuables put them in a bank during absences. If you have jewellery or paintings, photograph them so that the task of tracing them is made easier if they are stolen.

The first paragraph in every constable's handbook says that "the primary object of an efficient police force is the prevention of crime". The primary responsibility of an owner is to protect his property, or certainly to make it rather more difficult for thieves to take than is done at present.

And a final word of warning from Inspector Casey. The statistics show that crimes by children between the ages of 10 and 16 are increasing. There is no need to look like a villain to be one. Many look like

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Don't let your home be BURGLARIED!

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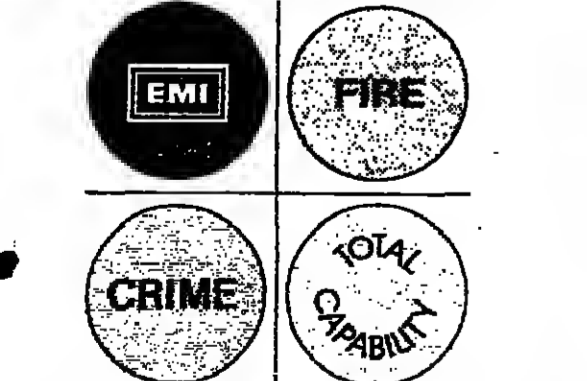
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Golden rules to safeguard the home

In the average home there is a much greater risk of theft than of an outbreak of fire. Many people, particularly those in the higher income brackets, have been burgled, perhaps more than once, but a serious fire in a private house is comparatively rare.

There is no universal solution for protection against theft. Each house must be considered separately. First, one needs to consider the type of thief who may be attracted by the house. Does it contain items of particular value—such as pictures, silver, collections of coins, stamps? If so, it is likely that the house could attract an expert thief operating in that sphere. He will know what is there, may well have found out a great deal about the house already, and will be looking for chances in the overall protection of the house.

Where there is no surer target for an expert thief, it may be reasonable to do no more than deter the casual intruder. In this way, it may be possible to prevent easy pickings. If security is of a reasonable standard the chances are that the casual thief will decide to leave the house alone and move on to another where a security system is not so well protected—and

there are plenty which fall into that category. The position of the house, and one's own habits also, must be taken into account. Clearly a secluded house whose owners are frequently away for quite long periods (which can be easily discovered) will need greater protection than a terraced house in a busy street.

Whatever forms of protection are employed in a private house, it will be virtually impossible to prevent a really determined thief. But, naturally, the greater the efficiency of the equipment the greater the chance that it will be successful, and that many potential thieves will be deterred.

Police forces are as anxious to prevent crime as to catch criminals. To this end they have crime prevention officers. All too often, these officers are called in after a theft to advise how to avoid a repetition. They would much prefer to be consulted before an attempted theft since, in this way, it may be possible to prevent any theft ever taking place.

One of the advantages of consulting a crime prevention officer, perhaps in conjunction with a security firm, is that he has much

experience of the ways of criminals and the hacking tactics of the police force. Another is that he has no particular axe to grind, and is not anxious to sell a large quantity of security equipment. A crime prevention officer, therefore, is one of the comparatively few experts who should be unbiased. Even the insurance company's surveyor may err too much on the side of caution to his enthusiasm to prevent his employers having to meet a theft claim.

Security requirements differ according to the house; but, as an absolute minimum, one should think in terms of good quality locks being fitted to all outside doors. Usually these should be mortice deadlocks. There is no point in having a good lock on the front door and an inferior one on the back door—particularly since the back door may be most convenient for a thief. On doors which are normally locked from the inside, in addition to the lock there should be bolts at the top and bottom.

Ground-floor windows, and others which are accessible, should be fitted with a lock. Anti-climb paint on drainpipes is also a deterrent.

Comparatively little equipment is needed to protect a home from fire. A well-directed bucket of water is often the best way of stopping a small fire becoming a large one. Also a fire blanket can be useful.

Fire protection is essentially a matter of common sense and taking care. Electrical apparatus of one kind or another is often responsible for a fire. Make sure, therefore, that the electric wiring in the house is checked regularly by a competent electrician, and have the house rewired when this is necessary. To the safe side, remove the plug of the television set and other apparatus from the socket when it is not in use.

Guards should be placed over open fires if a room is left unattended, and curtains should not be hung where they could be drawn near a fire or heat—such as the kitchen stove. Smoking in bed can be responsible for fires, and is a habit that should be discouraged, particularly among the elderly.

If a fire should occur it will not be easy to stop it spreading, especially up a

staircase. It can be a good plan to use fire retardant curtains in the normal course of decorating the house, and fire resistant doors will help to contain a fire. If a fire breaks out in the home and it cannot be put out straight away, the fire brigade should be called. Doors should be shut and the house should be evacuated straight away. It is important to have as many exits as possible from a house, particularly if the fire should be at night, since one may have gained quite a bold before it is discovered.

Here there is the problem that devices for keeping out thieves may be a hindrance to getting out of the house in the event of a fire. Generally, however, there are ways of overcoming this difficulty, and one of them is to keep the relevant keys by one's bedside at night.

J.G.

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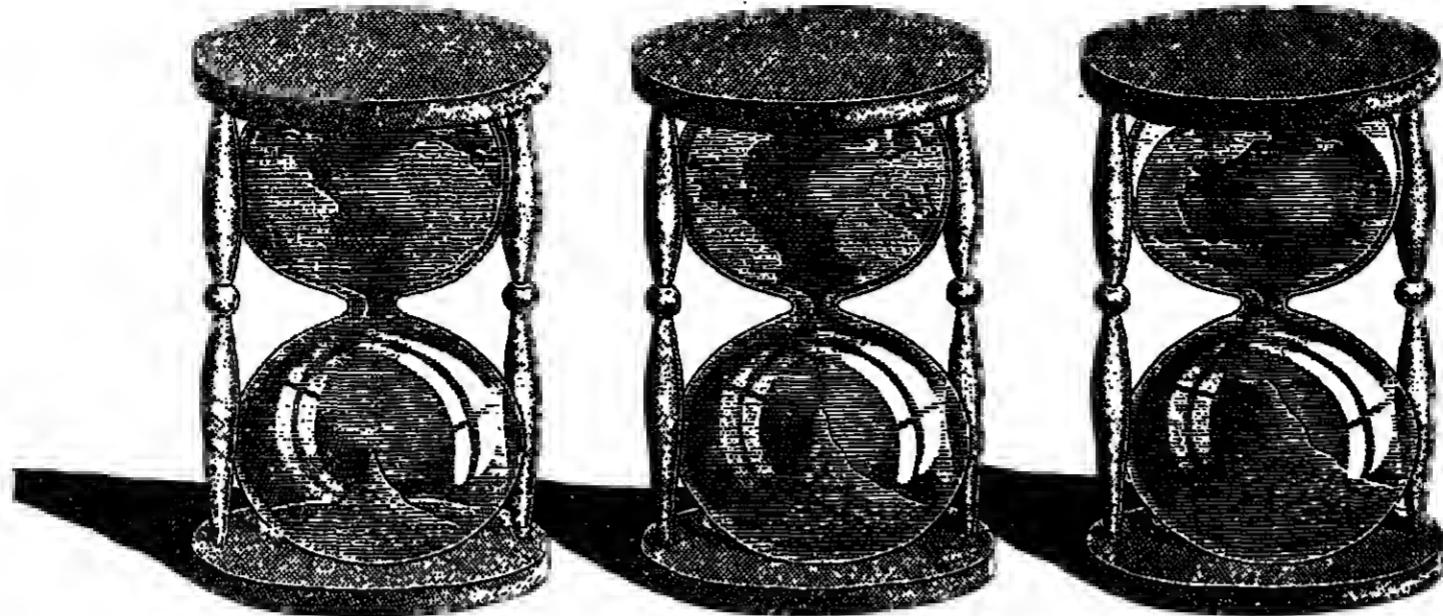
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مركز من الإصل

A world enough?

The World Population Conference opens in Romania today. At the heart of its agenda, and the subject of this Special Report are the consequences which must follow as the 3,600 million inhabitants of this earth are compelled to make room for at least 2,200 million more. Some of the forces behind this imminent crisis are discussed below by Lester R. Brown



Bill Sanderson

of us is immune to the Laod is required for living space as well as for food production. Even minimal needs for clothing and shelter exert additional claims on the earth's resources.

In an earlier age the addition of another person to the population was of little consequence, since resources exceeded man's wildest visions of potential needs. But we must now recognize that continuing population growth, even at a moderate rate, will henceforth aggravate inflation, magnify the scarcity of energy and food and increase pollution.

In the developing world, rural unemployment is rising at alarming levels, generating a massive movement of people from the countryside to cities unprepared for them. One can say with a disturbing degree of confidence that all of these problems will worsen in the absence of a crash effort to slow world population growth.

United Nations projections of population to the end of the century show three alternative levels of population in the year 2000: 6,000 million, 6,500 million and 7,100 million. The middle-level projection, viewed by the United Nations demographers as the most likely, assumes a world population growth rate of 2 per cent until 1985, followed by a gradual decline to 1.7 per cent by the end of the century.

The low and high projections reflect corresponding variations in assumed growth rates. The disturbing factor is how long it will take to reach population stability under these assumptions. Even under the "low" variant, population does not stabilize until near the end of the twenty-first century, at just under 10,000 million.

The explicit assumptions underlying these alternative projections are almost exclusively demographic in nature. They deal with such matters as fertility behaviour and life expectancy. They do not examine the effect of these various population levels, supported at acceptable levels of consumption, on the amount of waste generated, the extent of pressure on oceanic fisheries, the amount of energy this would require, food reserves, soaring food prices, and increasingly intense international competition for exportable food supplies.

As the world demand for food climbs, constraints on efforts to expand food production become increasingly apparent. The means of expanding food supplies from conventional agriculture fall into two categories: either the world's farmers and fishermen. The result is declining

food reserves, soaring food prices, and increasingly intense international competition for exportable food supplies. As the world demand for food climbs, constraints on efforts to expand food production become increasingly apparent. The means of expanding food supplies from conventional agriculture fall into two categories: either the world's farmers and fishermen. The result is declining

raising yields on existing crops through intensification of water, energy, and fertilizers. In either direction, we face scarcity problems. Global resource scarcities have a heavy impact on economic and political relationships among nations, in part because they affect so directly the living conditions within individual countries.

continued on page 11

Modest targets but a grand step forward for mankind

Lester R. Brown

The efficacy of these generalized statements of good intentions. The words "plan" and "action", it could be maintained, ought to imply a clearly defined movement towards clearly defined goals. It must be admitted that the draft of the WPPA which is now before governments lacks this kind of clarity.

The calculation is made in the draft WPPA that if governments which have population growth objectives—whether to increase, decrease or maintain present rates—are successful in achieving these aims, world growth will decline from 2 per cent to about 1.7 per cent. Since even this would result in a further doubling of population in 41 years, there is a long way to go.

The population of the world as a whole would grow from 3,600 million to 5,800 million. In one sense then, these are modest targets, if indeed they can be considered as targets at all. In another sense though, the very fact that this kind of thinking is to be found at all in the official draft of the WPPA, represents a grand step forward for mankind. It is a culmination of a process which has over the past decade brought the problem of population to the centre of the world stage.

After 1966, when the United Nations adopted an historic resolution urging aid for population and family planning through the United Nations agencies, the picture changed. The work of bodies like the International Planned Parenthood Federation, under the leadership of Julia Henderson, and of the Population Council led by Bernard Berelson, remained important, but the focus of the effort shifted.

In 1967 a United Nations Fund for Population Activities was set up, and in 1969, following a report of a national policy panel of the United Nations Association of the United States under the chairmanship of Mr Rockefeller, the resources of the fund were greatly expanded. It was given strong leadership by the appointment as executive director of Mr Rafael Salas, who as executive secretary of the Philippines had been responsible for the transformation of that country's agriculture through the introduction of "miracle" rice.

Mr Salas has now been given the responsibility of achieving a new miracle. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is not only the largest source of aid in the population field—coordinating and supporting the efforts of a host of other international agencies like WHO, Unesco and FAO, as well as providing large-scale grants direct to governments; it has also been entrusted with the whole campaign for World Population Year. The WPPY campaign, directed by Mr Salas and his able aide, Mr Tarzie Vittorini, has provided the backbone against which the events of Bucharest are to be set.

Most significant of all, perhaps, is the leadership which has come from the developing countries themselves. In the early years it was the Asian governments, subjected as they were to intolerable pressures, who pushed for more, and more effective, assistance.

The key man at Bucharest, Dr Antonio Carrillo-Flores, a former Foreign Minister of Mexico. As secretary-general of the conference, assisted by Mr Ralph Townley, he has been responsible for coordinating the ideas. If the lions lie down with the lambs, as Brazil and Tanzania adopt the WPPA as well as Singapore and India, much of the credit will fall to Dr Carrillo-Flores. Like Mr Salas, he has travelled thousands of miles persuading governments to come to Bucharest prepared to help rather than hinder. Let us hope that 10 days from now his efforts—and those of countless others—will have received the reward they deserve.

Goals of promoting human welfare

Countries which "consider that their present or expected rates of population growth hamper their goals of promoting human welfare" are invited, if they have not yet done so, to "consider setting quantitative population growth targets and to formulate and implement policies for achieving them which are consistent with basic human rights and national goals and values". Countries which aim at achieving moderate or low rates of population growth "should try to achieve them through a balance between birth and death rates at low levels". Finally, there is the ritual but in the direction of the "pro-natalist" lobby: "Countries wishing to increase their rates of population growth should, particularly where mortality is high, concentrate unusual efforts on the reduction of mortality and consider, where appropriate, encouraging immigration."

Moved ahead with assistance

Eminent demographers like Frank Nozdrko, Anselmo Costa and David Glass help establish the facts of the population situation, and bodies like the United Nations and the World Bank were quick to grasp the implications for economic and social development. Philanthropists like John D. Rockefeller III, and the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, with meo like David Bell and Oscar Harkavy, moved ahead with technical assistance programmes at a time when government aid was still not being committed on a massive scale.

HOW THE UNFPA WORKS



road to Bucharest: Peter Strafford interviews three key men for whom the conference is the climax of a long endeavour



Antonio Carrillo-Flores, Secretary of the World Population Conference, is an energetic Mexican. He is well aware of many political pitfalls surrounding the subject of population growth, and he has been busy travelling the world trying to get that no one slithers away from him.

It would, of course, be up to each government to look at the situation in its own country and to make its own decisions. In drawing up the plan of action, it had been decided that the scheme should be flexible, because of the variable nature of populations around the world. The drafters had shown an "exquisite respect" for national sovereignty.

It was something new for governments to assume responsibility for trying to influence demographic factors. In the past, it was the process by which a nation grew which was directed towards preserving human rights and safeguarding the health of mothers and children, independently of a country's desire to reduce its population growth.



Rafael Salas, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, set up in 1967, is almost a newcomer but his resources and its programmes have grown sharply year by year. Mr Salas, the fund's executive director, comments happily that the curve of its growth is almost as rapid as the curve of population growth.

Mr Salas is an active and forthcoming Filipino who was closely involved in handling the "green revolution" in his own country before going to New York. In the "green revolution" he was dealing with the sudden increase in the production of rice arising from the cross-breeding of strains. In New York, his work is different but he feels there are some similarities.

Other countries, such as Brazil and Argentina, made no secret of wanting to increase their populations, but this was a matter for their governments, and the UNFPA would not try to dissuade them. In the case of Argentina, one idea was to encourage immigration—a policy which the fund favoured because it would relieve the population pressure elsewhere.

The only insistence was that governments had to be committed to a greater responsibility for population programmes. The UNFPA provided a certain amount of money for a programme, and then required the country concerned to make an effort on its own—to solve its own problems in the long run.

At present, Mr Salas said, the fund was providing assistance to about 90 developing countries and had 1,000 projects under way. It had elaborate wide-ranging agreements, covering many different disciplines, with 16 countries—India, Ceylon, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, Iran, Egypt, Kenya, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Mauritius.

These projects covered diverse activities from fertility surveys and sex and population education to a seminar on family planning and questions of population for people related to the Roman Catholic church.

Fighting traditional views to improve conditions of man

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, set up in 1967, is almost a newcomer but its resources and its programmes have grown sharply year by year. Mr Rafael Salas, the fund's executive director, comments happily that the curve of its growth is almost as rapid as the curve of population growth.

Just five minutes away the other show in town

The United Nations conference is not the only show in town in Bucharest this month. There is also a Population Tribune in the faculty of law of the University of Bucharest, and its organizers hope that, at least at times, it will be more interesting for those concerned with population questions than the conference itself.

Anticipation of a new era

Mr Stephen Viederman, the programme director, told me that the tribune was only a 20-minute walk—or a five-minute bus ride—from the conference. He hoped that many of the participants, from the delegations or from the various organizations represented at the conference, would find their way to the faculty of law and take part in the programme.

Anticipation of a new era

About 150 people, all with some special knowledge of questions related to population are being brought to Bucharest. They will give talks, and take part in discussion groups and seminars. At least half the time will be made available for the audience to raise questions that interest them, and the hope is that the tribune will develop into a real give-and-take.

Anticipation of a new era

The tribune is even organized operationally with three separate sessions running concurrently each day. There will be simultaneous translation in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese at each session. Those taking part will be able, if they wish, to keep an eye on developments at the main conference by means of closed-circuit television.

Anticipation of a new era

Participants will discuss the issues raised by government population policies and their impact on family planning or on a wider sense of family wellbeing. They will discuss the ethical, cultural and social aspects of population growth, and will examine implications of the "green revolution". Subjects for discussion will include the role of women, contraceptive technology and research, the migration of labour from one country to another, the problems of the really poor, attitudes towards sex, and the law as an instrument of policy.

Anticipation of a new era

One of the aims of the tribune is to discuss issues that are hardly dealt with in the draft plan of action at the main conference and will not be much mentioned there. One of these, for instance, is abortion, and the aim, as on all topics, will be to hear all points of view.

Anticipation of a new era

Financial support for the tribune has come from some of the big American foundations—Ford and Rockefeller, from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Population Council, an American body. Support has come, too, from the Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and West German governments. The latest to help is the International Beekeeping Technology and Economy Institute, which is to translate and print the final programme.

Anticipation of a new era

There is no intention that the tribune should produce any resolutions or a plan of its own—though any groups taking part will be free to do so. The aim is simply to have an exchange of information about the whole range of population questions which will be of value to the participants when they return in their various home countries.

OBITUARY
HERR JAN TSCHICHOLD
Influential typographer

Jan Tschichold, the distinguished typographer, died in Switzerland at the age of 72. Stanley Morrison and he were the two most influential typographers of the twentieth century. Morrison as historian and purveyor of design, Tschichold as designer and practitioner.

Missionary societies agree to work together

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent
The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new partnership.

Academic record set by Balliol

Balliol College has set a record by taking 33 first-class honours degrees in the first year of the schools examinations of Oxford University.

Science report
Aging: Mortality and immune response

To produce large quantities of white cells must proliferate. That was the basis for the tests on cultured cells from blood samples. The results showed that the proliferation of normal white blood cells was added to the culture plates and the response of the cells recorded and compared.



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
August 18: Divine Service was held in Cratie Parish Church this morning.

Marriages
Sir Theo Crawford and Miss P. Chater
The marriage took place on Saturday August 17, at St Peter's Church, Farnham.

Marriages
Mr R. Thompson and Miss M. McKay
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Covent of the Sacred Heart, Twickenham.

Today's engagements
Exhibition: Ancient Palestine, 3100 BC to AD 640, British Museum, 10.5.

Birthdays today
Sir Alexander Brebner, 91; Sir Lionel Brett, 63; Right Rev Dr G. A. Ellison, 60.

Latest wills
Latest estates include (next before duty paid): further duty may be payable on some estates.

Memorial service
Sir Frederick Brunnett
A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brunnett will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields at 11.30 on Wednesday, September 25.

3 Course Dinner in London 7 1/2p (The Friendship is free)

London is a lonely, friendless place for the homeless and for many of the old people who have been left behind in dismal rooms. Some are just bewildered by life today, some are problem people. All of them need friendship, even more than material aid—though plenty need a simple square meal.

Their devoted, realistic help enables us to provide a nourishing meal for 7 1/2p (yes, even in 1974), holidays at exceptionally low cost, and even a workroom where they can make friends and a little money to eke out their pensions.

Hon. Treasurer, The Right Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T9L, 8 Denman Street, London, W1A 2AP

RESULTS TABLE

Table with columns: Men's colleges, I, II, III, pass, Total. Lists colleges like Balliol, Christ Church, etc.

PERCENTAGES

Table with columns: Men's colleges, I, II, III, pass, Per cent. Lists colleges like Balliol, Christ Church, etc.

NORRINGTON

Table with columns: Men's colleges, I, II, III, pass, Per cent. Lists colleges like Balliol, Christ Church, etc.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES

Table with columns: Women's colleges, I, II, III, pass, Per cent. Lists colleges like Lady Margaret, St Anne's, etc.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
ADMIRAL Sir Andrew Lewis, First Sea Lord, Sept 8.

Pipers meet for the gathering of Glen Finnan

By Seton Gordon
The Glen Finnan gathering attracts many pipers and Pipe Major James MacGregor had the distinction of winning both the pibroch and the open march competition.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: INLAND REVENUE: Mr M. I. Prevez, a deputy chief valuer at the Valuation Office, is to succeed Mr C. H. Huxley.

\$50,000 winner

The weekly \$50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 100,000,000. The winner lives in Stirlingshire.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, August 19, 1949: From Our Own Correspondent: Frankfurt, Aug 17—Although no formal election has yet been made by any of the German parties, enough has been said in public to indicate the direction in which the prospects of a coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists in the new Federal Republic are being viewed.

Specimen chess game

The following game was played in the ninth round of the British chess championship at Clacton-on-Sea last week. In the final round, Mr H. H. Huxley, who has won the first place, will play for the title.

Agriculture

By a Special Correspondent
The farming structure of Israel is quite different from that of any other country in the world. From the early years of the century when non-socialist Jewish settlers from Europe adopted cooperative principles on a socialist pattern, 90 per cent of the land is state-owned and controlled by the Government.

Collective and cooperative enterprises in Israel

By a Special Correspondent
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SIGNOR ALDO PALAZZESCHI

Signor Aldo Palazzeschi, the Italian writer, died in Rome on Saturday at the age of 89. He was born Aldo Giuliani in Florence, the son of a shopkeeper, and lived in Rome, Paris, and Florence.

Collective and cooperative enterprises in Israel

By a Special Correspondent
The farming structure of Israel is quite different from that of any other country in the world. From the early years of the century when non-socialist Jewish settlers from Europe adopted cooperative principles on a socialist pattern, 90 per cent of the land is state-owned and controlled by the Government.

When breeding becomes a competitive weapon

Jack Parsons

normity of the popula-
problem needs to
at its many facets. The
analysis is subtle
to divide the world
the developed and
developed countries,
United Nations and
bodies publish demo-
data for individual
oes, but that is as far
do anything like just-
the complexity of the
m, it is necessary to
uch farther: at least
dimensions of analysis
quired, indicated by
rms race, place, na-
d culture.

army of one or more of
the protagonists, and
phenomenon called "com-
petitive breeding" takes
place.

The minimal precondition
for this are two groups, each
with a sufficient sense of
common identity and pur-
pose, coupled with an aware-
ness, real or imagined, of
the other as a threat, and a
conviction that outbreeding
the "enemy" is at least a po-
tentially victorious strategy.

This last condition presup-
poses a threshold size for the
smaller of two groups, below
which competitive breeding
will probably appear increas-
ingly to the smaller group
and a matter of indifference
to the larger. This appears to
be the case in Britain where
the birth rates of new re-
cruits to the coloured minority
121 per cent of the total
rapidly decline, from the
high levels in the countries
of origin towards Britain's
much lower level.

An interesting marginal
case is that of the coloured
population of the United
States where, at 15 per cent
of the total, the blacks might
be thought too few to com-
pete with the whites in
numerical terms. Some black
militants, at least, think
otherwise. Extremists main-
tain to identify the most

modest proposals for the
provision of family planning
facilities for their group with
the eugenic excesses of Nazi
Germany.

Dick Gregory, an American
exponent of Black Power, has
announced: "My answer to
genocide is eight black kids
and another one on the
way."

Policies such as this are all
too often pursued at a
national level. Naplenn is
said to have remarked: "The
most useful woman is she
who can produce the greatest
supply of cannon fodder".

Both the Nazis and the Italian
Fascists had strongly pro-
natalist policies and in 1940
the Minister of the Japanese
Government contained the
words: "If we give heed to
the glorious mission of the
Japanese race, the one thing
of which we can ever have
enough is the number of our
people belonging to the
imperial nation".

British readers should not
feel smug at the spectacle of
such naked chauvinism, he
cause as recently as 1916, Mr
Walter Long, a president of
the British Local Govern-
ment Board, announced:
"There must do everything in
their power to recover the
birth rate, as it was never
more essential that our great
race should expand and
cover the globe".

There are many scores of
countries and sub-national
groups which feel under pres-
sure to breed competitively.
North Korea is trying to
catch up with South Korea,
Tamils compete with Sin-
halese in Ceylon, the Soviet
block feels it is slipping back
in comparison with Western
Europe, within the Soviet
Union the white Russians feel
under threat from their
Asian competitors, in British
Guiana Indians, blacks and
Europeans compete with
each other. In Rhodesia and
South Africa the whites,
appalled by the coloured
birth rates, are striving to
increase their own numbers.

Even in France successive
governments and ministers
have urged their reluctant
countrymen to take action
appropriate to ensure their
eventual numerical super-
riority over Britain, West Ger-
many and all other neigh-
bouring demographic rivals.

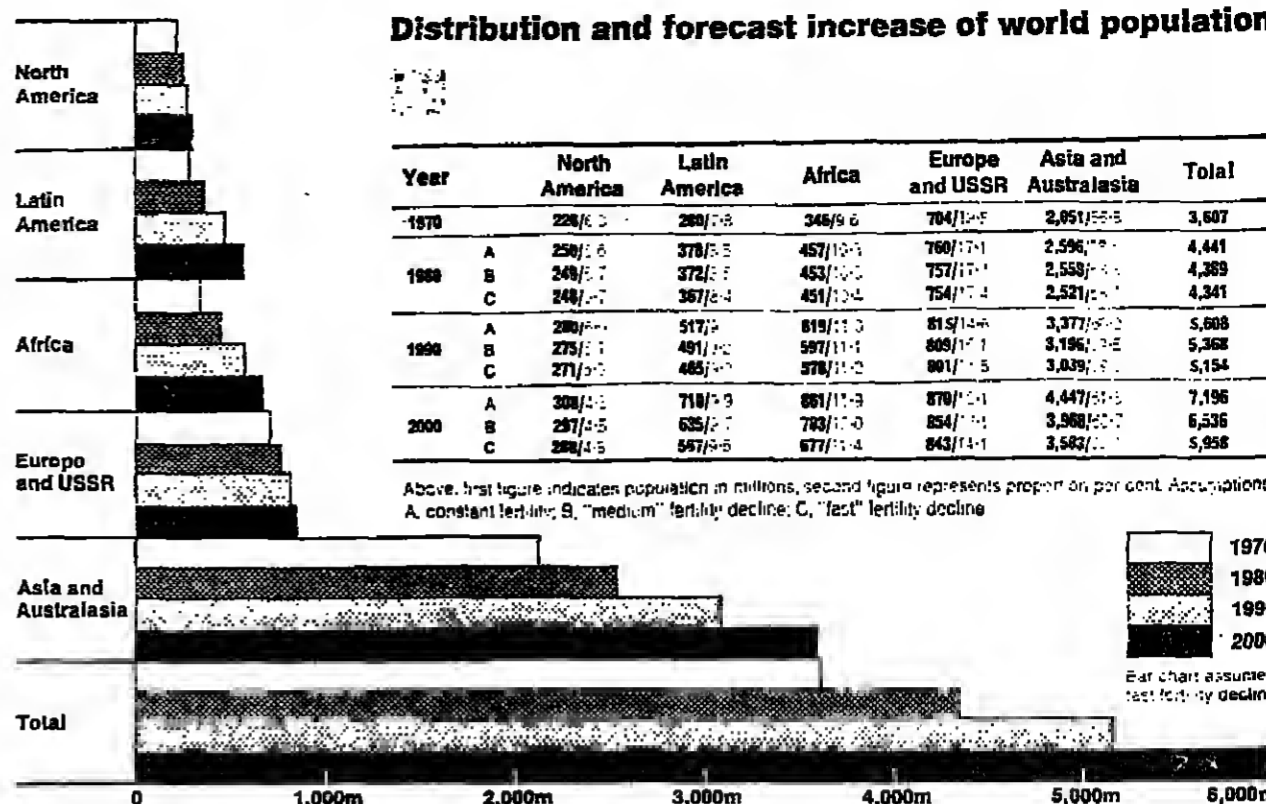
Perhaps the most extreme
modern example is provided
by Argentina where the offi-
cial policy is to double the
1974 population of 25 million
by the year 2000.

There is in biology a prin-
ciple of "competitive exclu-
sion" which states that of
two populations competing
within the same ecological
niche, the one with the
slightly better reproductive

performance, if permitted to
expand without control, will
drive the other out. A basic
mechanism—requiring in-
dividual members—results
in a breeding competition,
until one or more groups are
exterminated or the interven-
tion of other forces brings
about a new equilibrium.

This principle cannot be
applied to man without qual-
ifications. Man is the only
creature who can envisage
the future, consciously plan-
ning to swell the numbers to
group A to dominate or
destroy group B; and he can
also deliberately control re-
production in the pursuit of
other goals.

In the face of the techno-
logically based population
explosion and a naive and
dangerous degree of pro-
natalism, it is to the latter
difference that we must look
for sanity and survival. The
Bucharest conference should
help us all to move in this
direction, and soon towards
internationally agreed popu-
lation quotas.



Above, first figure indicates population in millions, second figure represents proportion per cent. Assumptions: A, constant fertility; B, "medium" fertility decline; C, "fast" fertility decline.

All three of these projections, first published by the World Bank (Finance and Development, vol. 10, no. 4), assume declining mortality rates. The concept of fertility is based on the number of births during a woman's reproductive period, at current rates.

"Constant" fertility assumes that rates will remain at their present levels until 2000. "Fast" decline assumes that rates will fall by between 1 and 3 per cent annually until replacement level is reached, and could amount to a halving of the rate in 30 to 40 years.

Some progress but family planning still depressingly inadequate

Coline Moorehead

Britain five separate birth
control
formed and opened clinics
all over the country. Their
slogan was "children by
choice, not chance," and by
1930 they had turned them-
selves into the National
Birth Control Council. In
1939 this became the Family
Planning Association.

Implicit in its title was a con-
cern not only with limiting
the size of families but with
helping couples who wanted
them to produce children.

By the beginning of the
1950s it had become obvious
to family planners in some
countries, notably Britain
and Sweden, that what was
needed was a campaign to
link family planning pro-
grammes all over the world.

So in 1951 a first interna-
tional conference was
held in India to which 14
countries sent delegates and
observers. Nebrun blessed
the movement with the
words, "the approach
should be scientific and
the aim social good", and
the International Planned
Parenthood Federation
(IPPF) was founded, with
headquarters in London,
and a budget of £1,500.

All IPPF funds continued
to come from private
sources until in 1965 the

organization took a leap for-
wards first the Swedish and
then the British govern-
ments agreed to give it a
grant. It has a budget of
\$41m for 1974-95 per cent
of its government money,
collected from 13 govern-
ments and spent all over
the world—and 84 Family
Planning Association mem-
bers, all of whom decide
their own policies and
raise most of their own
money, but who are linked
and kept informed by the
IPPF, which works closely
with the United Nations
Fund for Population Activi-
ties.

Only three national
programmes

While family planning sta-
tistics still present a
depressingly inadequate pic-
ture, it has to be remem-
bered that before 1960 only
three countries (Japan,
China and India) had
national family planning
programmes. Today the
number has risen to more
than 40. In 1968, Human
Rights Year, 30 heads of
state signed the United
Nations General Declaration
on Population, which identi-

fied family planning as a
basic human right. Not long
afterwards representatives
from 84 countries agreed to
link population growth and
human rights. Contraception
on any significant scale is
still in its very early stages.

In many countries pres-
sure on the government to
provide birth control has
come from the private sec-
tor—a group of doctors or
nurses, or a women's move-
ment. The pattern is fairly
universal; a group of people
become increasingly aware
of a need for family plan-
ning, and form a pressure
group, set up some form of
association and agitate for
reform.

The association then
approaches the IPPF for
help and advice, but it has
to achieve some permanence
before it is accepted as a
member. This means
expanding into the pro-
vinces and setting up
national groups.

In a country where
several rival groups start
up, the IPPF tries to per-
suade them to merge,
before favouring one. In the
Philippines, for instance,
one family planning group
grew out of a rural recon-
struction scheme, another
from the Roman Catholic

Church. The groups came
together, interested the Gov-
ernment in their plans, and
in 1970 an official pro-
gramme was launched. To-
day there are just under
1,700 family planning clinics,
and a fast developing sex
education programme.

But just what sort of con-
traception a country pro-
vides and allows—free, on
prescription or over the
counter, in towns or spread
through rural areas—and
just how committed it is to
selling the idea of it,
depends entirely on the
nature of the country.

In strongly Roman Catho-
lic countries the impression
given is often one of hedg-
ing: solve all the other
problems, people say, and
the population problem will
look after itself. Opposition
to international efforts to
restrain population growth
is led by countries with rel-
atively large natural
resources. Like the Soviet
Union and Brazil, which
believe they need more peo-
ple to develop to the full, it
also comes from countries
which are cautious out of a
traditional belief in strength
in numbers, and because
their natural resources may
yet yield riches. At the

other extreme you find
enthusiasm for contracep-
tion and world collaboration
in birth control to small
crowded countries which
feel pressure on their space,
from countries with high
growth rates and already
massive numbers of people
(China, India), and those
countries like the Scandina-
vian states committed to a
view that there is a popula-
tion crisis.

More detailed
argument

Meanwhile, in Britain, the
argument has become more
detailed. The debate is no
longer over whether there
should be family planning,
but who should benefit
from it. Until 1967 the FPA
clinics were officially sup-
posed to advise only mar-
ried, people—or "premar-
itals", young women whose
marriage date was firmly
fixed for a few weeks
ahead. The ban on unmar-
ried women included the
divorced and separated.
(When, in 1964, Helen
Brook opened the first of
her centres for unmarried
women, critics were quick
to suggest that such clinics

could imply some sort of
official sanction for pre-
marital intercourse.)

Much of the fuss today
centres on whether or not
contraceptives should be
given to girls under 16.
However, the Brook centres
were doing this long before
the Government finally gave
doctors instructions this
year to help young people
under 16, without telling
their parents.

With the National Health
Reorganization Bill, family
planning became part of the
National Health Service on
April 1, although none of
the clinics (the FPA alone
now runs 946) is to be
branded over until next
April. A phased 18-month
programme will deliver all
services into the hands of
the area health authorities.
But with the new Bill has
come one crucial difference:
family planning is now free
for everyone.

It is not only the reorgan-
ization that has caused the
FPA, the Brook Advisory
Centres and other family
planning organizations to
re-examine their aims
and their futures more
closely. They have all been
running for some years and
their original goal, to give

women the right to regulate
their own fertility, has been
achieved, by and large.

But they are still left
with a strong watchdog role,
to see that services do not
decline, and, most impor-
tant, with an educational
function, that of training
teachers in sex education
and getting the subject
much more widely discussed
in schools.

The IPPF is also tending
to draw away from support-
ing clinics all over the
world. They believe that
their new role must be as a
catalyst, pressing govern-
ments to reform and put-
ting increasing amounts of
money into education. They
also say that they are
votingly placed, with their
independent status, to
experiment in contraception
and birth control.

There is a growing feeling,
too, both in Britain and in
FPAs all over the world,
that a strongly medical
orientation is perhaps
wrong for birth control; the
people who want contracep-
tion are not sick. Many
would like to get advice and
equipment not from hospi-
tals and surgeries but over
the counter, and so the
IPPF has experimented with
that of a holding operation.

by-passing medical deli-
veries and distributing con-
traceptives via midwives,
teachers, barbers and so on.

But one crucial fact
applies to birth control all
over the world: family plan-
ning campaigns on their
own are noticeably suc-
cessful in developing coun-
tries. For them to have any
real effect they have to be
accompanied by massive
programmes of social and
economic development, as
countless experiments in
places like South Korea,
Taiwan and Singapore have
shown.

How do you convince
someone who relies on his
children for their labour
and support to his old age
that he should stop having
as many as he can, if he
does not believe that many
will survive childhood? So
the paradoxical situation
has arisen that family plan-
ning programmes seem to
come into their own only
after a country has started
on the road to industrializa-
tion and the population has
begun to fall anyway. The
role left to the IPPF and
other international family
planning groups may indeed
be to the end be no more than
that of a holding operation.



This year Mother Earth will have another 80,000,000 mouths to feed . . .

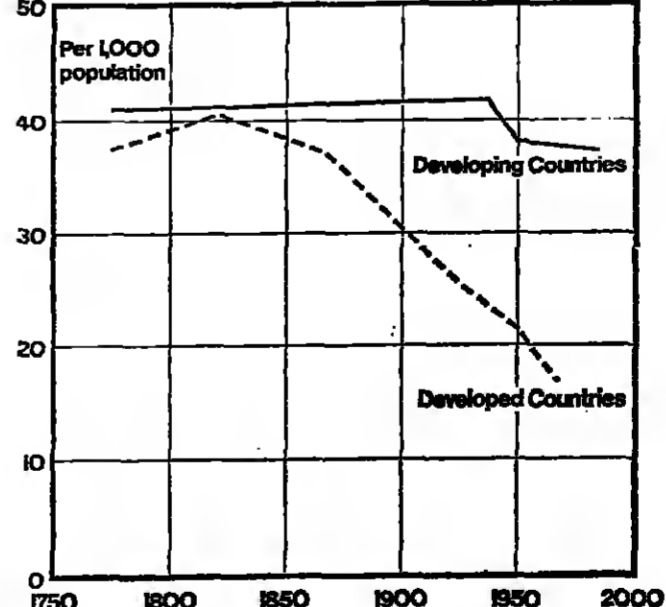
Every month this year about 10 million babies will be born throughout the world. At the same time about 3 million people will die. The result will be a world population increase of 7 million. This means that it will be awaiting by about 200,000 each day, or about 2 1/2 each second.

The most critical problem of the world today is the population explosion. Bangladesh, which is the most densely populated country in the world, recognizes the urgent need to respond effectively to the challenge posed by this problem. We know that we will have to balance our population against our limited resources or we will be condemned to stagnation or decline in our living standards.

My Government is therefore determined to take necessary measures which will help to slow down, and eventually stabilize, our population within a reasonable period.

But it is not easy for any single nation to solve this problem alone. The importance of international cooperation can not therefore be overestimated. We on our part will surely make positive contributions towards the success of the World Population Conference.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Prime Minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.



WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

PA

EADY TOO
from Special
of on Family
and Development
Bernard Lewis

India: doubts over government programme

by Michael Hornsby

About 15 per cent of the world's inhabitants now live in India, which, however, constitutes only a little more than 2 per cent of the world's land area. This year India's population, which grew by 2.2 per cent annually over the past decade, rose to more than 580 million. By the turn of the century, if there were no decline in present fertility levels and the death rate continued to fall, the country could find itself with a population of 1,230 million.

India's present birth rate of 38 births for every 1,000 people means that a baby is born every one and a half seconds, 57,000 babies are born every day, and 21 million are born every year. More than 22 per cent of babies are born to families already possessing five or more children.

With the mortality rate running at 16 deaths for every 1,000 people, eight million deaths occur every year. Thus India's population is growing annually by 13 million people.

The basic arithmetical cause of this growth is that modern medical science has dramatically lowered the death rate without effecting any comparable reduction of the birth rate. The turning-point for India came in about 1920, when the annual birth and death rates were almost the same, standing at 48.2 and 48.5 for every 1,000 people respectively. Since then the gap between the two has steadily widened and may have to widen further before it can be narrowed.

For India's death rate is still very high by international standards (neighbouring Ceylon is about half that of India). The incidence of infant mortality is particularly high, two fifths of all deaths in India being of children under the age of five. The uncertainty of survival in a society that traditionally values the large family, is thought to be an important inducement to parents to have more children than they actually desire.

India has had a government-sponsored family planning programme since the early 1950s, though it has been pursued with seriousness only in the past eight years or so. During the



Family planning propaganda appears everywhere in India. This sign illustrates the theme of the ideal size for a family—two children.

fourth five-year economic plan, which concluded earlier this year, expenditure on family planning accounted for somewhat less than 2 per cent of the total plan outlay.

In the current five-year plan some £280m has been allocated to family planning, or less than 1 per cent of the total plan outlay of £23,000m.

In part this reflects the still low budgetary priority accorded to family planning as well as the general economic difficulties facing the country. It also reflects growing doubt about the effectiveness of the birth control programme pursued so far and about whether the results justify the sums of money—in absolute terms quite large—being spent on it.

Only last year the Government was obliged to abandon its target of reducing the

Such concepts are, however, regarded with great scepticism by most demographers. Certainly the Government's methods of calculation seem somewhat arbitrary. It is assumed, for example, that three IUD insertions plus 12 annual uses of other contraceptives are equal to one sterilization.

For this purpose it is further assumed that 72 condoms distributed are equivalent to one year's use by one couple—a highly dubious piece of guesswork. Even in the case of sterilizations it is known that many of those treated have been demographically irrelevant (for instance men with wives over the age of 45).

The whole programme is now undergoing a radical reappraisal. One effect of this has been the sharp curtailment of the previously much advertised mass sterilization camps offering high cash incentives; as a result the number of persons sterilized in 1973-74 dropped to 910,000 from 3,120,000 the previous year.

Partly designed to curb expenditure, this development also reflects a change of emphasis. Hitherto population growth has been accepted as a main cause of Indian poverty, and efforts have been concentrated on the search for the most effective contraceptive technique for the Indian masses.

This clinical approach is now widely felt to have failed, or at least to have neglected socio-economic factors that are ultimately more important in determining the level of fertility in a particular community than any purely mechanical means of birth control.

It is also now recognized that the relationship between population and poverty is much more complex than had been assumed and that greater efforts must be made to persuade people to accept birth control as part of a wider programme designed to raise standards of health and of living.

On the macro-economic level the causal relationship between population growth and poverty seems incontrovertible. The ever-growing number of people who must be supported on a fixed quantity of land and only slowly expanding supplies of food and capital resources has negated much of the modest economic growth

India has enjoyed since independence, with the result that a greater proportion of the population is probably now living below an austere poverty-line than at independence.

At the level of the individual family, however, this perception does not necessarily translate into a desire for fewer children. In urban areas the decline in fertility has been more marked than elsewhere, reflecting not merely the greater education and receptivity to birth control of town dwellers but also the economic advantages, in urban conditions of high inflation, unemployment and housing shortages, of reducing family size. These pressures, however, do not operate to the same way in the countryside, where 80 per cent of Indians live.

Many non-economic factors come into play. Among these are the value placed on fertility in Indian culture and the tradition of early marriage. On average Indian women are only 25 by the time they have had their third child. But there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that there is also a strong economic incentive for both the agricultural landed class and the landless to have large families. Until this situation changes birth control policies are unlikely to be successful.

For the landed farmer, while still at school, can look after the cattle and help with the housework. Later, boys can replace hired labour, effecting savings that outweigh any increase in household maintenance costs. Moreover, the cost of having a child declines with each addition to the family while the benefits increase. A large family is also virtually the only form of social security for parents in old age.

The landless labourer depends mainly for his livelihood on employment during the critical harvesting and sowing seasons. Children, both male and female, can do useful work at these times.

Whatever new approach emerges from the present reconsideration of family planning policy, 1,000 million Indians by the year 2000 is a very real and, some would say, unavoidable prospect unless, perhaps for the first time in world history, population pressure leads to a Malthusian rise in mortality.

West Africa: way is shown by Ghana

by Patrick Gilkes

Politics and population are intertwined. That is a central feature of the West African scene. Family planning is all too often regarded as a political matter and not something involving health or medical facilities. The classic case of such interaction is Nigeria. There, the 1963 census was thought to be politically motivated and the coups of 1966 and afterwards resulted substantially from the Ibo and Yoruba minorities' fear of domination by the Hausa in the north.

The creation of a 12-state federation removed some of the worst fears, but already the 1973 provincial results have come under heavy criticism. There was an open attack in July this year by Chief Owolowo: "Seriously to suggest that the figures are true is to deny ordinary common sense." He followed this up by advocating a return to the 1963 figures as being the least bad as a basis for political representation. Other voices were quick to put forward the view that the northern states, which have the largest increases, would dominate any future democratic government.

There are certainly some surprises in the provisional results. The population of the west and south-east states has actually declined since 1963 and the southern states show an average increase of only 7 per cent compared with the average of 50 per cent shown by the northern states over the 1963 figures. Part of the problem is that the revenue allocation by the Federal Government is based on the wealth that the states produce and does not bear any relation to population. The returns will intensify calls for a revision of the method used.

In such a supercharged atmosphere it is not to be expected that family planning would make much headway. It is true that the Government has shown some awareness of the need for a population policy, openly supported by a number of ministers on the Supreme Military Council, and the second national development plan 1970-74 contained a proposal to establish a national population council—but the idea has remained theory.

The responsibility for any planning lies with the Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN) set up in 1964. Inevitably it has made little progress, though there has been a considerable growth in the acceptance of contraception, especially in the urban areas. It is the new urban elites, urban working mothers and prostitutes who find it of most value.

Tiny fraction of possible number

In 1969 the FPCN had 15,000 clients for contraception at nine urban clinics in Lagos and Ibadan; this was seven times the number who visited 12 clinics in provincial towns. By 1972 the total number of those accepting family planning was more than 60,000, approximately 30 per cent of them for the first time. This compares with 47,000 the previous year, 27 per cent for the first time. Nevertheless this is but a tiny fraction of the possible number, and in the absence of government support on a large scale the FPCN cannot have much effect overall.

It is not just the direct political considerations of revenue distribution or ethnic rivalries that inhibit family planning. There are a number of other factors applying throughout West Africa that have a similar effect. Children are still considered an asset rather than a burden in the rural areas. One study in Western Nigeria found that the desired size for a family was between six and nine. Significantly it was the men who thought that nine was the most desirable number of children.

Religious attitudes, especially outside the towns, tend to be conservative. Some Muslim leaders have stated their support for family planning, but many others still maintain that it is against the doctrine and practice of Islam. Some of the fundamentalist Christian groups follow the Biblical injunction to "be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth". Many others worry about the effect on marriage and the family structure. The contraceptive pill "may be described as a tiny time-bomb, designed to destroy the whole accepted pattern of love, courtship and marriage", a Lagos newspaper claimed last year.

There is a common tendency to regard the low population density in many areas as providing the justification for a larger population. This has been an attitude shared by governments and politicians in, for example, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Economic costs, bureaucratic difficulties and the lack of medical infrastructure are all used as further excuses. A high infant mortality rate (as much as 50 per cent in some areas) and the traditional spacing of children (sexual relations during lactation are still

taboo in many regions) have been, and still are, regarded as sufficient. In this sense the famine and drought disaster of 1973-74 throughout the whole Sahel zone can only reinforce the lack of interest in or commitment to, family planning.

The one Government that does have a real policy is Ghana's. There the national family planning programme started in 1970 and is now under government auspices. It involves the training of staff and widespread dissemination of information. Press, radio and television are used, as well as a series of pamphlets including material for schools.

By 1973 there were 85 clinics for family planning run mainly by the Ministry of Health, and another 75 family planning service clinics organized by a variety of other agencies. In addition non-prescriptive contraceptives are distributed commercially through the Ghana National Trading Company. The increase in recipients during 1973 was 30 per cent higher than in the previous year, while 30 family planning nurses and 17 auxiliary midwives graduated from the training programme.

One of the most comprehensive parts of the programme is the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Project. This incorporates preventive and curative medicine, a nutrition programme and health education. The latter is of particular importance in the areas where there is a high incidence of sickle cell anaemia, which can affect up to 20 per cent of the population. The project was started in 1967 and is run by the Medical School of the University of Ghana in conjunction with various government bodies and overseas organizations.

While it is true that Ghana's pioneering efforts have hit some snags, and while there is still room for the programme to be totally integrated into the general health service—which the Government intends to do soon—there is also no doubt that it could be copied with profit by all the other West African states.

The most serious obstacle to family planning is that many governments still do not recognize the vital need to incorporate it into the general medical services. While most states have given some thought to the need for planned population policies, it is too often left in the hands of non-government organizations.

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Anthony Tucker *Guardian*

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¹Ref: John, *Journal of Royal College General Practitioners*, September 1973.

China: pressure on food and resources denied

China's population is uncertain as in 1970. Foreigners calculate a figure of 820 million, officials merely admit to more than 700 million.

Reason for this uncertainty is that no official census has been carried out since 1953, when the population was put at 582 million (Taiwan).

The apparent reason why no census could not be held in communes, streets and other organs, is that a close estimate for the day. Indeed, a census is known to have taken place in 1964. But the authorities consider unnecessary or unsafe to let the world know the real size of their country.



Children in the playground of a primary school in Sian.

Chinese observer at the seventeenth session of the United Nations Population Commission in Geneva last November.

An annual population growth rate of about 2 per cent is widely accepted for China, though conditions vary greatly in different parts of the country. It is official policy, for instance, that population control policies should not be applied to the minority races, such as Mongols, who inhabit the country's frontier areas.

However, the published evidence for a 2 per cent growth rate is controversial. The official position is that population has increased by "a little more than 50 per cent" since 1949, but this is hardly reconcilable with the other figures given. So accurate estimates must await a new census.

Claiming that grain output has increased by more than double the rate of population increase, the Chinese say there is no question of needing to hold back population because of food shortage. Nevertheless, the authorities show a keen interest in birth control. Last year, Chinese delegates attended the international conference on population planning in national

welfare and development at Lahore, and in Peking a Planned Birth Office has been set up under the State Council.

At present, birth control is not treated as a topic of national import in the major organs of propaganda (perhaps for reasons of prudishness). But programmes are pushed vigorously at the lowest levels—communes and factory clinics, for example, and street committees, which are largely run by women and take on major responsibilities for family welfare. Most known physical methods of birth control, as well as the pill and abortion, are available free.

Extra-marital intercourse is treated as a gross social transgression. Late marriage is encouraged in cities especially, couples are subject to intense social and moral pressure not to marry before their middle or late twenties, and not to have more than two children when they do.

In the rural areas, where four fifths of the population live, it has proved less easy to restrain the peasants from early marriage, and from having more than two children, since there is still often family pressure to produce a son. Reduction of infant

mortality and raising of the average life-span through improved medical care have also contributed to population growth.

How can the Chinese sustain the argument that increased population is not a pressure on food resources? Broadly speaking, the policy is to encourage peasants in every area to haul themselves up by their own bootstraps, without excessive reliance either on cash stimuli or on aid from the state. A pair of hands is regarded as a guarantee of subsistence for more than one person, provided the motivation and organization are right.

Many people in the West will remain sceptical of the Chinese argument, believing that the answer to world food supply problems lies in rapid modernization of agriculture combined with market-oriented incentives for peasants and all-but-desperate measures to bring the population boom under control.

The Chinese also favour modernization, but only so far as it can be achieved without reliance on foreign capital aid; and they largely reject market incentives. Meanwhile, they dig

Singapore: tough measures in a crowded country

by Hugh Mahbhatt

A kind of horror story could be written about family planning in Singapore. Hard-faced campaigners haranguing women who have just given birth into accepting sterilization; working women denied paid leave in which to have babies; families denied priority for flats because they have too many children; a leadership which preaches that the children of poor parents are inferior to middle-class babies. How soon might all this lead to licences for procreation, or enforced abortions and punishment for the over-productive?

Fortunately, the other side of the coin is more benign—but not much more encouraging. Singapore's quodary is the world's in miniature: it is running out of room and control is crucial, but the population explosion is bound to thunder on. No matter how effective family planning campaigns may be, Singapore's population is bound to double, even treble, before zero population growth can be attained to 50 or 60 years' time.

And this, in a country which is second only to Hongkong as the most crowded in the world. It is a horror story after all.

sterilization. Already 11 per cent of married women, 24,000 of them, have undergone this operation. Last year just under 9,000 women (and 374 men) were sterilized, at a little less than £1 a time. Abortions are also legal—the grounds include "social-economic indications", which means poverty—and virtually free; last year 14,000 of them were carried out.

Most women giving birth or undergoing abortions are interviewed by teams of trained family planning workers. Family planning workers get into touch with all couples either before or just after marriage.

Secondary schools have classes in "population education". Courses, talks, film shows and demonstrations abound, and there is even a telephone service to provide instant information.

There are other problems impelling the Government to move from persuasion to "disincentives". The first is the large number of women born during the postwar "baby boom" and now getting married. As an example, the number of women between 20 and 24 years of age grew from 57,000 in 1966 to 112,000 last year.

the board calculates that it can claim credit for about half the improvement.

But social change and persuasion alone are not enough, the Government feels, so it has introduced other, controversial "social policies", or "disincentives". Delivery charges in government hospitals increase with each additional child; no paid maternity leave is given for the third and subsequent children; the fourth and subsequent children in a family get lower priority for choice of primary school, unless one parent has been sterilized or the fourth child is the last; no income tax relief is given for the fourth and subsequent children; and large families get no priority for public flats.

In addition there are "incentives": sterilization after delivery means that delivery and ward charges need not be paid, and sterilization results in medical leave "on generous terms".

All these measures, Singaporeans are told, are intended to "assist couples to uplift their socio-economic status and quality of life by not having children whom they are not able to clothe, feed, educate and bring up". But at times the interests of the state seem more important.

Everything that Singapore is doing to check its population growth has been thrust upon it, and it is not particularly proud that it seems to lead the world both in campaigning and in "disincentives". Not just today's hard-won prosperity is at stake; political survival, perhaps even physical survival, will be at hazard if present attempts at limitation do not succeed.

Most countries have some under-used territory. Singapore has virtually none.

Last year the population grew by 100 more births than deaths each day, despite a gross reproduction rate of 1.4, one of the lowest in the world, similar to Australia's, less than New Zealand's. Though further reduction will be difficult, Singapore believes it must somehow bring the figure down to 1.0.

Where is this greater control effort to be made? The vast majority of Singaporeans already know about family planning, are practising it or have at some time practised it.

Probably there will be even greater emphasis on

Slow acceptance of change

A second problem is the slowness of decline of traditional attitudes. Surveys have found that the average Singaporean would like 3.1 children. This is an improvement on the actual 4.3 children of present families but far from the two-child norm that the Government is pushing. Each succeeding decimal point of decline is harder to win.

Affection for the old ideas of large families, of sons in preference to daughters, of children as a kind of security in old age persists, giving way only slowly to the forces of women's education, women going to work, the social acceptability of family planning, the change from family enterprises to wage labour, and houses more suited to small families.

How much of the decline in the birth rate is due to these elements of social change, how much to the family planning campaign? No one knows, of course, but

Mr Lee Kuan Yaw, the Prime Minister, told an interviewer recently that the crux of the problem lay with a hard core of people whose traditional beliefs, reinforced by religion, prompted them to have eight, nine or 10 children, although they were unable to care for them.

"If this hard core continues to be cussed", he continued, "we may have to leave them with the problem of having to support their children on their own income, even at the price of making an example of the child who never asked to be born." And then: "The better educated and more rational" are not replacing themselves, while "a multiple replacement rate right at the bottom" leads to "a gradual lowering of the general quality of the population".

Where this kind of thinking will lead no one knows, but it could presage a rough time for the famed as Singapore's population, doubling as it will over the next 20 years or so, feels more and more the stresses of crowding and competition for space.

Colombia: male pride and ingrained prejudice

Latin America, with the highest population rate of any continent (at 50 per cent), its meaning is sharp relief, and more than anywhere else of Colombia.

Colombia's population continues at its rate of increase, the present population of 10 million will double in 21 years. At the same time, its per capita income is expanding at only one-tenth the rate of the rest of the world.

Clearly, the increasing population (about 45 babies a day, 1,000 people each already nearly three times that of Britain, while

the death rate has fallen substantially in the past two decades. Combined with a declining level of infant mortality, this means that under 15 years old, severely compounding the difficulties of controlling the situation in the foreseeable future. At the same time, some five million people, or between a quarter and a third of the potential labour force, are out of work.

In Bogotá, the capital, 16 per cent are classed as unemployed but this conceals the underlying realities. It does not record the severe underemployment—a condition to which many of those with jobs do mental or part-time work for almost no money—or the appalling deprivations of the shantytowns. About 1,250,000 people, or half Bogotá's population live in these squalid worse-than-slum areas which represent the dead-end of life for those who have nowhere else to go. If a city the size of Birmingham were reduced to mud-huts without sewage facilities, one would gain no explicit idea of the scale of poverty.

Migration from the countryside to the towns has been mainly responsible for the rapid development of this twilight world. Because of economic necessity, ignorance, bad education, and the conservatism of the peasants in matters of family planning, the rural population has been growing even faster than that of the cities. But land reform has so far failed to ameliorate agrarian poverty, with the result that the countryside cannot support its children.

Neither can the urban areas to which they drift. Indeed, Señor Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, stated a year ago, when he was Foreign Minister, that only 5 per cent of the population benefits from the 7 per cent per annum economic growth rates. Income is being concentrated in fewer hands, and the labour surplus holds wages down to the extent that it seems increasingly difficult to achieve a level of prosperity at which people feel they can afford smaller families.

Clearly a problem on this scale has not gone unrecognized. During the 1960s, the

fallacy in the "wide open spaces" theory—which argued that political and economic power stemmed from a large and growing population—was made apparent to Colombian authorities by foreign economic advisers, who pointed out that a planned economy is only possible in conjunction with planned population growth. Consequently, on the initiative of groups of progressive doctors, family planning agencies were set up, and mass education in contraceptive techniques begun.

Thus the Family Welfare Association of Colombia (Profamilia) was established in 1965. Its initial function was to introduce effective alternatives to the rhythm method of contraception, but it has grown to offer a variety of services, including advice on maternity and child care.

It now has 42 clinics in 29 urban centres, and a specialized vasectomy unit in Bogotá. It also cooperates closely with hospitals and runs an important and expanding rural family planning programme.

This is particularly so in

Latin America, where the problem is not just economic. Deeply-rooted cultural and social attitudes also prevail against any form of birth control. The machismo tradition (male chauvinism) ensures the continued subjugation of women, and it becomes a matter of pride for a man to force his wife to bear several children.

Gloria Rodriguez, a Colombian woman, put it very simply: "After we had three children, I had had enough. But my husband thought his friends would laugh at him. Now we have 16." Male dominance has also been institutionalized in the laws of the land; for example, a man is entitled to beat his wife.

Such attitudes die hard. Although the new liberal-minded President has promised to legislate for equality for women and for divorce, it remains to be seen how far families will put government ideals into practice. Moreover, there is the influence of the Roman Catholic Church to contend with.

For while the priesthood has come to adopt increasingly progressive views, it will take a long time to alter the collective consciousness

of a people accustomed to the ancient doctrine that procreation is the will of God.

In 1968 when the Pope visited Bogotá, underlining the continued hold of Catholicism in Colombia, Profamilia was astonished: just before his arrival, many women with coil contraceptive devices came to have them removed. No patients went to Profamilia during his visit, and after his departure the women returned to have their devices replaced. It is this kind of ingrained prejudice that family planning must fight.

Above all, massive educational programmes are necessary to combat the ignorance lying at the heart of the population problem.

Without money, and on the fringes of society, it is the poor who propagate most of the ignorance that breeds too many people. They need to become richer in order to be influenced by the ideals of birth control; but they need birth control in order to become richer. It is this paradox that, in the last resort, must be resolved if the vicious circle of overpopulation in Colombia is to be broken.

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Women hold key to changed attitudes in the village

by H. Leslie Kirkley
director, Oxfam

Five miles along a dirt road that leads from the eleventh century temple town of Melkote, in Mysore state, is the village of Hosahalli. It is typical of much of rural India—remote and rudimentary without even a shop, yet infiltrated by modern methods and ideas.

Nanje Gowda has lived in Hosahalli for most of his 80 years. When he was younger he inherited 10 barren acres and married a barren wife. He married again and fathered six sons and two daughters, who live with him together with five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

By careful handling of his affairs and by having enough sons to share the work Nanje Gowda and his family now have 20 acres, partly irrigated by a large well dug by his sons. They grow a varied range of crops and have turned their land into a bright patch of green in the general barrenness of their valley. Although still in debt, they are better off than most of their neighbours.

Susheela, the 22-year-old wife of one of the sons, has just given birth to her third child. Behind the arrival of this new member of the human race lie two significant facts. First, the family broke with tradition and employed a *harjan* (untouchable) at the birth, since this woman is the most expert local midwife. Second, the young parents are interested in the possibility of calling a halt after this child.

They consider that there are enough members of the family to cope with present and future needs; but this attitude brings them into sharp conflict with the grandparents, who believe that children come from God and that nobody should interfere with that process.

The experience of this extended Indian family is broadly representative of millions of families throughout the rural areas of developing countries. They live, work and make love in a world of their own. They follow the traditions of generations, never moving from the same hillside or valley. They are proud of their nation's capital—let alone from Bucharest—and they feel removed from the decisions which administrators ponder on their behalf.

It was late in 1964 that Oxfam came out in support of certain family planning programmes ahead of the United Nations and many other agencies. Attitudes have changed so remarkably since then that it is difficult to imagine newspapers in London and Washington to-



Nanje Gowda at home with a family group including 26 of his 27 dependants—his wife, five of his six sons, two daughters, five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

day reporting as important news—as they did 10 years ago—this decision by a small voluntary agency.

It was a contentious decision to take, temporarily alienating some of the substantial Roman Catholic support being received at the time; but it arose from the growing realization by many field workers that poverty and the size of families were two sides of the same coin—that it was hypocritical, if not downright irresponsible, to undertake humanitarian work yet shy away from the causes and effects of too many children.

Since 1964 organizations such as Oxfam have learnt a lot, albeit slowly and often by the hard way. We have realized that the pressures which bear upon the urban poor in considering family size are usually very different from the needs and wants of the subsistence farmer. The admonishments and best intentions of much standard family planning propaganda can make sense to those living in a cash economy, but to the likes of Nanje Gowda they are an insult to the intelligence.

Unless the question of family size is approached from the broad base of each family's total social and economic situation a great deal of talk and effort can be wasted. Education, improved maternal and child health services, community development programmes in countryside as well as town—all these influence the conscious choices of individuals and, wherever possible, have to be interlocked with family planning programmes and conducted with a keen sensitivity to the real needs of ordinary people.

Ways have to be found to convince farmers that a large family is not the only means of insuring for old age; that it is possible for the first children to survive healthily and that a large number of children is not in itself a wise criterion for assessing social status.

As likely as not, the women gathered round village wells hold the key to a solution to much of the population problem. They speak out, boast or complain of the indifference and the temperaments of their husbands and of the attitudes of their mothers-in-law, two determining insti-

tutions in the concept of fertility.

If only they could be encouraged, as some have been—for example in China, where the political and economic emancipation of women has been an important factor in successful birth control—to voice their views on the needs and aspirations of their sex, their social status and importance to the resource pattern of any society, then we should be nearer to finding the right answers.

Much that bampers any efforts aimed at checking the population explosion comes from traditional masculine influences and attitudes. A recent Oxfam report from Guatemala states that many women "initiate their child-bearing at a young age and when 25 or 30 years old appear like old women". And the unfortunate corollary to this kind of situation is that women who fail to produce children are all too frequently cast aside and lose any position in the social structure.

Women hold the key in change in the village because it is they who will first be

liberated by it. And they will be called on to carry out the change in their roles as food cultivators, child-bearers and early educators of the new generation. In all my travels I have met few women with families, however "ignorant", who would not grasp at some way of having fewer children. The best family planning propaganda, the best nutrition education there can be, is to give these women a say in what they can do with their lives.

We must be careful in our population propaganda that we do not end up talking to ourselves instead of reaching the people. Overcrowding may be horrific to us. It is hardly a threat to the Third World farmers who leave their wide open but poor countryside to cram into seeming slums in the city. An outside chance to earn some money makes the overcrowded slum an attraction. If the birth rate in the favelas of Brazil were to be halved within a year, would that help to speed land reform, or strengthen the cooperative movement, so these two-child families could be

drawn back to the land? If Ethiopia's population were to be reduced by one third at a stroke, would this stimulate the landlord to give some land to the remaining landless?

It is becoming clearer to us all that in the matter of population there are no global control solutions, critical as the problem is. Overpopulation may be partly a result of progress in reducing the mortality rate. But it is a symptom of poverty, not a cause of poverty. The battle is not against "too many people". It is against poverty—on behalf of people. If this battle is joined globally—if we can reduce poverty and simultaneously increase the quality of life and the opportunities for people in the countryside—then the world has a chance.

It is useful that so much attention and so many resources are being focused on this World Population Year. We have to chase these resources, now earmarked and publicized as population funds, into the struggle against poverty as a whole.

Keeping a watch on population

by Brian Johnson

Since the mid-1960s, the growth industry of population studies has left the human fertility explosion far behind. But despite all the dollars and the diligence in statistical demography and every aspect of human reproductive behaviour, there remains a void in the centre of population studies.

The void remains unfilled partly for ideological but largely for institutional reasons: a tendency towards conventional specialism on the part of demographers has been accompanied by the familiar phenomenon of territorial defensiveness. Demographers have generally adhered closely to the *Oxford Dictionary's* definition of their field as "that branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of births, deaths, diseases etc."

Thus a World Health Organization population consultant can write recently that "there is no evidence from death rates, birth rates, sickness rate, or any other biological measurement of a deficiency of necessary resources to maintain life at a high standard". At the same time, ecologists, environmentalists and increasing numbers of economists and even politicians are assuming that population growth is a crucial factor in determining the future prospects for our species.

Who is right? How much does the WHO consultant know about "any other biological measurement" so as to feel confident in making such an assertion? His article concentrates on past evidence of available nutrition, based solely upon birth, death and disease statistics. What about the genetic risks of crop collapses due to monoculture, for example, when we have twice as many mouths to feed? And why should problems of population in relation to environmental carrying capacity be restricted to biological definition? Why not geophysical measurement, or geological, climatological or oceanographic?

It is becoming increasingly clear that underlying forces in these non-biological, non-anthropological spheres are affecting (climate change and Sahel starvation) and will affect (eventual limits to growth) the population prospects of man. Then there is the overwhelming importance of the political factor which largely disorients peoples' and countries' share of world resources, and their choice of technology and lifestyle which makes them seek (or "need") those resources.

But we blunder on. "No problem" and "crash programme" schools of thought

continue to slug it out. What is needed in this World Population Year is an initiative that will encourage each country to thrash out its own view of its population's future in a knowledge that others are doing so too.

What have demographers to say on these matters? Little that is scientific and yet based upon a holistic view of the population resources-environment inter-relationship. This is hardly surprising, as our concern with the picture of population in its total environmental context is so recent.

But after the storms raised by the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* report, some demographers and other social and political scientists are beginning to examine what sorts of environmental and technological as well as economic, social and demographic studies are needed for governments to adopt population policies designed to adjust resource-to-population ratios.

Some of them are also beginning to recognize that such studies cannot sensibly be tackled globally, but must be mounted at the national level, where political consciousness resides and where decisions and actions must be taken.

Integrated "futures" studies of this sort would naturally mesh with the new vein of interest in social justice beyond pure economic index targets. That this trend is strongly on the increase is clearly indicated by preparations for the mid-point review of the United Nations second development decade. A "population" component to the population strategy should be integrated into this review process. But beyond this immediate concern, "population impact studies" should be a crucial preliminary to the much longer-term development strategy which all countries now need.

Any proposal for a world-wide "population watch" must face the fact that different governments worry about their long-term policies at widely different rates. But this is itself a major reason for urgency in setting up a system of national "snapshot photographs" of expectations. Such a system should be an essential part of any planning of national goals which could lead to a gradual mutual modification of international expectations.

The resource crisis is bringing such thinking rapidly to the fore, but countries today are still making plans on the basis of vague assumptions that somehow other nations' technologies or resources will become available for them to use and that

their share of the carrying capacity of the global "commons" of atmosphere oceans will remain unspoiled by others for the time when they need them.

In the absence of "mutual modification" expectations, politico-economic forces are likely to assign many countries permanent underdevelopment and continual semi-starvation. Military sovereignty and technology will offer scant protection against technological robbery of the means to growth.

Ironically, it is precisely recognition among the World countries of their feebleness which may stimulate an interest in studying population in relation to a management—so long as these studies are conducted at the national level, with the initiative coming from national governments.

The great bulk of the knowledge necessary for the studies already exists (and is dispersed among several disciplines) in the advanced countries, but the World will need outside help. Yet the poorer countries bound to regard foreign environmental demographers as at least as threatening as executives of multinational companies.

Such suspicions are likely to be overcome only if developing countries first the findings of population resource studies for their own use. Any proposal for a population watch related to resources and environment should therefore call upon the countries that now make greater claims on resources and environment to undertake such studies first instance.

The United Nations world population watch, about to be presented to the World Population Conference, contains recommendations for continued action to improve health, fertility, and research, promote education and so on. But it lacks a single new initiative which could capture the public imagination. A decent population watch, preferably as a component to Earthwatch programme, was agreed at the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972, would mark the World Population Conference in 1974 as a major step forward both in demographic and planetary thinking.

The author is Director of Institute for the Study of International Organizations and a consultant to the United Nations Population Division.

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Last year the Government supported UNICEF to the extent of £800,000 (almost US\$2 million). In addition they contributed £250,000 (US\$631,313) which was more than one half the UNICEF requirement for wall-drilling equipment for India.

In May 1974 the Government announced an increase of 60 per cent in its annual voluntary contribution as an expression of confidence in UNICEF. The total amount thereby became £1.3 million (US\$3 million).

During the year 1973, a further £215,000 (over half a million dollars) was made available to UNICEF through voluntary agencies, general fundraising activities, and the sale of Greeting Cards.

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PLANS WHICH DEFEAT THE END

is a growing discrepancy between Turkey's stated aims and the methods used to achieve them. The former are admitted by a wide range of international opinion to be unreasonable. Since 1963 Turkish Cypriots had no rights promised under the basic articles of the constitution which Turkey, Greece and Britain, had agreed. Western diplomats succeeded in dissuading Turkey from intervening in 1963 and the various crises which followed were willing to admit grievances against the Greek Cypriots at least partly justified. Turkey did not plunge into intervention until after the final provocation of the Ioannides-Sampson coup. It would have been able to expect her to do so without seeing those grievances put to rights. The reason the Turkish went in on July 20, it is for the pleasure of Archbishop Makarios and to unfeigned power over Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

In practice they had taken this for ten years by barricading themselves inside a number of territorial enclaves, but at the price of accepting restrictions on their movements and forgoing any share in the general conduct of their country's affairs. The events of last month appeared in order a chance to negotiate a new and better constitution, in which these enclaves would be preserved (and probably enlarged) not as military ghettos but as the territory of the Turkish state or canton within a bi-national federation. By the beginning of last week Mr Clerides, representing the Greek Cypriots at the Geneva talks, was apparently willing to accept this principle, although of course he could not comply with the Turkish government's demand that he accept their proposal in all its territorial exorbitance without even taking thirty-six hours to consult his colleagues. The Turkish government still assert that this is their aim. They still disclaim any desire to partition Cyprus, still less to annex it. (In this they are probably sincere, for annexation would saddle them with the problem of governing a hostile Greek Cypriot population, while partition would enslave Greece to establish a military base in Turkey's rear.) They still say that they want Cyprus to remain united (though not unitary) and independent. They still see themselves, and wish others to see them, as liberators and not conquerors.

That cannot change the fact that what they have actually done is to send three army divisions to Cyprus and occupy more than one third of its territory, clearly against the wishes of the majority of the population. Even for the Turkish Cypriots their action has been at best a mixed blessing. No doubt it has brought joy to many of the 66,000 who live north of the "Atrida Line". But what of the 44,000 who live south of it? Their sufferings since July 20 have been abundantly publicized by Turkish propaganda, and are not likely to cease now—unless the Turks allow themselves to be provoked into occupying the whole island, which is precisely what they say they do not want to do. It is clear that the "independence" of Cyprus, if it is to mean anything, is not compatible with the permanent occupation of one third of the island by Turkish troops. Nor can the Turkish Cypriots find true security under the permanent protection of Turkish bayonets. Turkey's aim must be to obtain conditions which will enable her to withdraw her troops, and which will enable the Turkish Cypriots to live in security after they have left. Those conditions can only be obtained by negotiation: negotiation between Turks and Greeks, but more especially between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. They will be much more difficult to obtain now than they would have been a week ago. But the effort still has to be made, and it is in the interest of both Turkish and Greek Cypriots to make it. The Greeks will be strongly tempted to take an "Arab" attitude and refuse to negotiate on the basis of a fait accompli. The Turks may be equally tempted to take an "Israeli" attitude—that is, one so inflexible as to make any negotiation an almost impossible humiliation for their opponents. But the history of that other Middle Eastern conflict hardly suggests that either side would have anything to gain by following its example.

ASSEMBLY MEN NOW

our Party in Scotland based on political realities. That means of the decision at the weekend's special conference was by an overwhelming majority, in one day instead of the usual two. In favour of the devolution of the Scottish Parliament. Whether it was a conversion or a pledge, whether it has come in the form of a referendum or a Scottish Nationalist appeal, the majority of devolution precisely what it is—these are all matters of timing speculation. What is that this was a vote for the political respectability of Scotland today. It is an embarrassing clash of the Labour Government and the Scottish Labour Party in London to have been on devolution for Scotland against the expressed wishes of the Scottish Labour Party. The Government's plans would in all likelihood have had to be if the conference had been their own Scottish executive committee in its rejection of the Scottish Nationalist Party's proposals. But what is more important is that the Scottish Nationalist Party has been called the Scottish Nationalist Party.

have done this by canalizing the support not only of those who believe in the full doctrine of independence but of a good many others who simply want some form of parliamentary devolution. That is the prevailing mood in Scotland today. Scotsmen have always been conscious of their national identity. Now, stimulated by the prospect of oil and encouraged by the Kilbrandon Commission, whose report conferred official respectability on the idea of devolution, they want this identity to be expressed in constitutional arrangements. They want more control over their own affairs in general and in oil revenues in particular. The demand is usually expressed in only the most general terms and there are a number of people in Scotland, including more than might be suspected in the Scottish Labour Party, who believe that it is a mistake to make concessions to this point of view. Those who take this stand should not be caricatured as political cautioners. They fear constitutional changes of great moment being made in a mood of short-term party political expediency. They know that the history of Scottish nationalism has been one of ebbs and flows and they are not convinced that the present trend of feeling has become a settled national conviction. And they are disturbed at the prospect of Scottish public debate being diverted from questions of policy to endless constitutional tinkering. There is logic in such objections. But what has now been decided in effect is that, no matter what their theoretical merits, to campaign on such

grounds would be politically disastrous. They are all assembly men now. So the practical question is what kind of assembly. No stability could be expected from setting up a Scottish assembly in a grudging spirit with the minimum powers that a reluctant government in London felt it had to concede. It is better to divide the widest powers consistently with preserving the United Kingdom as a political and economic unit. It could be that once the Scottish people have taken one step along that road they will not be satisfied with any stopping place short of full independence. If so, it would be neither possible nor desirable to keep them within the United Kingdom against their wishes. But the purpose should be to devise a form of devolution that will give lasting satisfaction without repeated adjustment. The assembly must be directly elected and have legislative powers. But in what fields? The critical point is that Scotsmen should feel that they have sufficient control over their own economic and industrial affairs. This means going further than Kilbrandon. It means giving a Scottish executive a share of the oil revenue and control over much of the British Treasury's present expenditure in Scotland by putting it in the form of a block grant. But it does not follow that independent revenue raising powers need to be conferred as well, except conceivably as a small token in some fields. If a Scottish Executive had the right to determine its own level of public spending, as opposed to deciding how to use its money, then the economic integrity of the United Kingdom would be put in jeopardy.

Collapse of Court Line

From Mr Peter Martin
Sir, Your reports of the collapse of Court Line and its four operating subsidiaries leave many questions unanswered. In particular, it is important to answer the question why the Civil Aviation Authority did not successfully exercise the duty imposed upon it by the Civil Aviation Authority (Air Travel Organizers' Licences) Regulations 1972 to refuse to issue travel organizers' licences of the kind which would allow operators to advance of the collapse if it was no longer satisfied (as it could hardly have been) that each licence holder was capable of discharging his "actual and potential obligations in respect of the activities in which he was engaged". The bonding requirements, referred to by you in your leader, are imposed as a condition of the grant of the air travel organizers' licence and are only intended as a first aid measure—not as a guarantee of payment of ordinary trading liabilities. It is the duty of the CAA to refuse to issue licences to those who are not seen to have been discharged. Those who regarded the ATOL as a CAA "seal of approval" have been appallingly let down and it seems to me a serious matter that the Government should be directed at the CAA rather than the "Government" unless, of course, the Government interfered in any way with the functions of the CAA in this matter. Further, it is worthwhile asking why workable arrangements could be made, after the collapse of the aircraft of Court Line Aviation in use, with their crews, to bring home the stranded holidaymakers so that, among other things, they should not only be used to improve the creditors' position instead of that of Court Line's competitors whose aircraft were chartered. Apart from the risk of seizure abroad for debt (which of course would place the secured creditors particularly with now the time to consider whether the secured creditors of this sort of business should have the rights they do in our legal system as against ordinary creditors such as the holidaymakers? It is axiomatic in commercial life that companies do go bust; but it is demonstrably wrong that they should do so when a statutory

system exists to monitor their finances so as specifically to prevent just this sort of disaster. It is well to recall the words of part of paragraph 25 of the "Civil Aviation Policy Guidance" by reference to which the CAA is bound to exercise its functions:—"The Authority's powers under the regulations... are designed so that only those who act within the rules and who have the necessary financial resources to meet their obligations... are permitted to engage in the organizing and wholesaling of air travel. The Authority should not use these powers to regulate competition among travel organizers." If the powers had been used rigorously this disaster would not have occurred in the way that it has; further, if there had been power to regulate competition by the use of the licensing system, some of the reasons for the failure might have been avoided. At the very least, some weeks ago at that, an ATOL condition could have been imposed by the CAA preventing the licence holders from taking further deposits for more than nominal sums and restricting the collection of the balance of the tour price to a very short period before departure. If this had led to the possible effect of bringing about a Government intervention to save the programme or a restriction of the unsecured losses to a much smaller amount than the purpose of such a move would have been met. For the future, suggest not only an extension of the bonding system but also a much more rigorous approach to its duties by the CAA. I write this letter particularly on behalf of my secretary and her husband due to go on holiday on August 23 which one of the group companies of the last year of their holiday for this year (as they cannot book another) but £300 as well. The amount at issue hardly warrants a highly speculative action against the CAA to test the breach of duty argument in support of a claim for damages particularly with the severe costs penalty involved even if the action should be successful. But on general principles such an action is justified in the circumstances. Yours faithfully, PETER MARTIN, 18 Phillimore Place, SW1 August 17.

Turkish action in Cyprus

From Mr Philip Noel-Baker
Sir, May I comment on your leading article "Turkish Aggression" (Aug 15) and on statements made on BBC Television on Aug 14 by the British Minister to the Nato Council, Mr Donald Logan? Mr Logan said that Nato was set up "to resist aggression by the Warsaw Pact" and that it could play no part in resisting aggression by one of its own signatory powers against another. In fact, the North Atlantic Treaty says: "The Parties reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" (ie, Chapter 1 of the Charter, which outlaw the use of national armed force). They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security. Of course the Treaty was made to restrain Stalin's sponsored aggressions. But it nowhere mentions Russia or the Warsaw Pact, which did not then exist. In winding up the debate by which the House of Commons ratified the Treaty (Hansard, May 10, 1949), I said on behalf of the Government, with Erosi Bevin's support: "This is not an old power-politics alliance against Russia... it is a Pact against aggression and armed attack. The whole Treaty makes no sense unless it guarantees support against aggression, from wherever aggression may come. Article 6 specifically includes 'islands', of which Cyprus is one, in the area of Europe in which peace was guaranteed. To exclude Cyprus now because it is an independent democratic republic, and no longer British, would be a sophistry indeed. In your leading article, discussing the danger of a Greek war against Turkey, you say: "it would obviously be preferable if the Great Powers could obviate the need for unilateral action by Greece by taking effective action against Turkey themselves." You suggest various "sanctions" which the United States and the rest of the international community should apply at this stage"; a warning that "she (Turkey) will be regarded as the aggressor"; an embargo on arms; non-recognition of "any de facto partition"; a pledge of international support for the rights of Greek Cypriots including the independence and unity of their country." These are all sound measures, but are they enough? As you say, Turkey is an aggressor in flagrant violation of the Nato Pact and the United Nations Charter. Her aggression is undiminished by her acceptance of the second cease fire. That appears to be as fraudulent as her acceptance of the first. In any case there can be no acceptable negotiations until Turkish troops leave Cyprus. Why should not Mr Callaghan, who was so grievously deceived and humiliated at Geneva, now ask Nato to propose in the United Nations Assembly the withdrawal of Ambassadors of United Nations Members from Ankara? Might Nato not also propose that the armies of Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and the Soviet

Union should cut off sea communication between Turkey and Cyprus for as long as is required? A "peaceful blockade", of which international lawyers used to challenge such a use of power in support of Nato and the United Nations Charter. It would be a bloodless, but immensely important, assertion of "the rule of law", to which the Nato Treaty commits its members. What if the alternative, if Turkish fait accompli is accepted? Cyprus another, and not less troubled, Palestine; constant danger to the British bases; a serious blow to the moral and legal basis of the Nato treaty; another betrayal of the United Nations Charter. Not least, we should save the Turkish people from the future perils into which their "hawks" may lead them as the United Nations saved the British people over Suez 18 years ago. Yours, etc. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER, 16 South Eamun Place, SW, August 18.

From Brigadier W. M. T. Magan
Sir, When the Greek colonels seized power in Cyprus, they set up the military junta, predicting a national situation we have seen for a long time. The prime Turkish interest in Cyprus has remained strategic since, in 1878, the Sultan handed the administration of the island to Britain under military protection. The Turkish flank of his eastern provinces from Russia. British withdrawal from Cyprus, together with the determined Enosis campaign for union of Cyprus with Greece, raised in Turkish eyes the spectre of a possible future communist Greek government granting Russia facilities in Cyprus. During the past fifteen years, Turkish governments have made it plain beyond doubt that they could not accept that risk; and that they were ready to carry out armed actions to prevent it. It was therefore inevitable when the Greek colonels put an end to Cypriot independence that Turkey would invade Cyprus, and do so quickly before the colonists could consolidate their power. This factor was equally clear that the Turkish had the military capacity to realize whatever plans they judged necessary to preserve the strategic integrity of their southern flank. The Turkish government did not act on impulse. The plans, political and military, must have been worked out and worked upon, with great care over many years. That Turkey would probably rather not have a physical commitment on the island is suggested by the fact that she has held her hand for fifteen years. This factor provides international diplomatic opportunities, so long as it is kept in mind that in this matter for Turkey her strategic defence interests are paramount. Yours faithfully, W. M. T. MAGAN, St Michael's House, Peckham Bush, near Tonbridge, Kent, August 15.

Britain's economic plight

From Professor Lord Kahn
Sir, In his article (The Times, Aug 13), Professor Michael Lipton points out that the prospective current account balance of payments deficit of the United Kingdom is likely in 1974 to be about £4,000 million, which is 6 per cent of GNP, and the equivalent of 10 per cent of personal consumption. I do not disagree with Professor Lipton about the importance of reducing our deficit fairly rapidly, but it is complete nonsense to write, as he does, of eliminating it in one single year. Apart from the political impossibility of cutting consumption by 10 per cent, the necessary markets for the additional exports, if they could be found at all (most unlikely), could be found with the necessary speed only by a disaster of the kind in the foreign exchange value of sterling. And we would cause enormous resentment on the part of the other countries which are also running large deficits, though in relative terms usually less than ours, as a result of the rise in the price of oil. But let us suppose that the aim was to eliminate our deficit over a period of four years. The underlying rate of growth of GNP is 3 per cent per annum. Over four years this would amount to 12 per cent. The deduction of 6 per cent for the elimination of the deficit would leave 6 per cent. This would enable personal consumption, private investment, and public expenditure each to grow at the rate of 13 per cent per annum over the four-year period of restraint—a much less daunting objective than Professor Lipton's. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LORD KAHN, King's College, Cambridge, August 14.

Any line of argument which suggests that a ready solution to our problem lies merely in even higher taxation of the better paid section of the community is extremely dangerous not only because of its disincentive effect on the country's scarce resources of able and energetic people (on whom our recovery must ultimately depend) but also because it tends to perpetuate the present national apathy, the fatal "never had it so good" illusion, which successive governments have conspired to create. Thus ducked the crucial need for radical economic reform which must inevitably involve sacrifice by all but the most impoverished levels in the community. As Professor Lipton suggests, even worse measures will be forced on us if this situation is not squarely faced, and the harsh reality of the situation is that squeezing the better paid will not significantly lessen the sacrifices inevitably to be demanded of the overwhelmingly more numerous underpaid. No politician of any party should allow us to be persuaded otherwise. Yours faithfully, RUPERT WITHERS, Flat 24, 100 Lancaster Gate, W2, August 16.

University discipline

From Mr P. Rickard
Sir, In a letter on university discipline published on August 13, Mr R. Barlow makes much of the fact that university students now have the vote. While not wishing to go into the motives which led a recent government to lower the voting age to 18, they may even be thought to have included a grain of idealism. I doubt whether the gain outweighed the handicap of provisional inequality. Mr Barlow is quite right: dons are not (I am thankful to say) appointed for their administrative or political abilities. But students, too, have no particular qualifications in those domains. Stalemate, I think. "Why are the universities less democratic than the rest of the nation?" Mr Barlow asks. (He has forgotten to mention nurseries, kindergarten and schools: the Children's Charter has not yet, I think, been implemented.) Might it not just conceivably be because the principles of "one man, one vote" is one which, when one thinks seriously of its implications (and I cordially invite Mr Barlow to do so, perhaps for the first time), is quite unworkable in an institution dedicated not only to the pursuit of knowledge but also to its continuance and improvement? Yours faithfully, P. RICKARD, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, August 13.

to himself sooner or later that he is seeking it because he hasn't got it; but that is a hurdle which most students clear without undue nervousness. It is, however, very difficult and possibly even irresponsible for the teacher to regard the taught as his equals in the relevant domain, a domain which the taught have after all voluntarily chosen, with all its attendant disadvantages, because they had something to gain thereby, and considered that the gain outweighed the handicap of provisional inequality. Mr Barlow is quite right: dons are not (I am thankful to say) appointed for their administrative or political abilities. But students, too, have no particular qualifications in those domains. Stalemate, I think. "Why are the universities less democratic than the rest of the nation?" Mr Barlow asks. (He has forgotten to mention nurseries, kindergarten and schools: the Children's Charter has not yet, I think, been implemented.) Might it not just conceivably be because the principles of "one man, one vote" is one which, when one thinks seriously of its implications (and I cordially invite Mr Barlow to do so, perhaps for the first time), is quite unworkable in an institution dedicated not only to the pursuit of knowledge but also to its continuance and improvement? Yours faithfully, P. RICKARD, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, August 13.

Drumhule and crime

Professor M. Hamerton
contributions which you stated on TV and violence do make bow much easier it is to question to be confident of a sound proof that confidence had been correctly out that the increase of our society correlates with the spread of TV. But it is not asserted that there have been changes in society which are equally responsible—or for instance, the "child-v" might, with equal justice, do not assert that the advertisement of Dr doctrines (or, to be just, widespread misunderstandings and doctrines) is productive; but neither could I deny it. It is right to be restrained in violence on TV; but let us not be misled by the sup that we have found the right in the wicked box. Yours faithfully, MERTON, Head of Department of Psychology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

August 13 on Drumhule, there are limitless points that can be chosen for special comment. This, Sir Andrew Gilchrist, Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, has sought to do in your issue of August 16. As the National Trust for Scotland both in your leading article and in many other quarters has received considerable prominence over Drumhule, it is important in the context of Sir Andrew Gilchrist's letter to give reassurance of the Trust's concern for the appropriate developments in the Kyle of Lochalsh area and the estate of Balmacara which includes Drumhule. Ross and Cromarty County Council and the Trust united in their opposition to the Drumhule project, have been as jointly concerned with the forthcoming developments in connexion with the Admiralty's plans for the British Underwater Test and Evaluation Centre (BUTEC). This project will absorb most of the suitable land around Kyle itself which may be used for the construction of houses. The estimated requirement for labour may ultimately exceed 90, which is a considerable unemployment figure and it is hoped that many may be recruited for a variety of skills locally. It will be seen therefore that in the whole parish of Lochalsh all available labour can be absorbed. Equally it demonstrates that it is developments of this size that seem to be right for such a remote area, thus avoiding the quite disproportionate pressures and demands that would follow a construction site for oil platforms. In addition to BUTEC, the guaranteed continuation of the railway line to Kyle also helps to maintain the prospect of employment and of other small industries, thus

confirming the wisdom of the Highlands and Islands Board in their plans to establish an Advance Factory at Kyle. Yours faithfully, JAMIE STORMONTH DARLING, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Aug 16.

Population control
From Mr J. M. Green
Sir, In your leader on August 15 you appear to be advocating a totally laissez faire attitude to population control, arguing that we should be able to "cope" with a 4,750,000 increase by 2021, assuming all goes as predicted. While I agree that direct government action is not desirable, I feel nevertheless that there is a strong need for a continuing propaganda campaign about the social desirability of limiting families to two children. The limitations in world resources should make us feel that we cannot look on any significant population increase (and roughly 10 per cent is significant) with complacency. This is especially true when one considers that the populations of underdeveloped countries are likely to increase at a much higher rate, and will indirectly affect us by using up a proportionately larger share of those same, limited, resources. Contrary to popular belief, this country is not a land, but part of the main, and we are therefore affected by, and affect, the rest of the world. Yours faithfully, J. M. GREEN, Flat 61, Highview, Byron Way, Northolt, Middlesex, August 15.

The Panovs in Britain

From Mrs Pamela Manson
Sir, The splendid thing about England is that it is a free country. That is why its citizens were all so ready to demonstrate on behalf of the Panovs against their cruel treatment by the Soviet Government. For the Panovs to be able to take part in a demonstration on behalf of their friend Victor Polsky, while on a visit to this country, is for the Panovs a taste of the fruits of true freedom denied them in Russia.

Surely Mr B. A. Young (letter, August 15) would not wish to prevent the Panovs showing their support for a compatriot suffering a distressing situation in Russia, that once was mine. I write as a member of the one-time Committee for the Release of Valery and Galina Panov—now thank God—defunct. Yours sincerely, PAMELA MANSON, Garden Maissonette, 18 Phillimore Place, off High Street Kensington, W8, August 16.

HMSO printing dispute

From the Secretary-General of the Law Society
Sir, Today's (August 15) article by your Legal Correspondent suggests that while it is unfortunate that the strike by the government printers has resulted in the non-publication so far of 34 Acts of Parliament which have received the Royal Assent, the public should not be too worried. Surely, however, it must be a serious matter for the public if they are to be answerable to laws which cannot be ascertained, and it is certainly serious for lawyers who are expected to be able to advise on laws which are already in force but which they have extreme difficulty in finding. As your Correspondent states the Lord Chancellor's Department is doing its best to keep the courts informed of new law which has to be applied, but nevertheless the general promulgation of the law, which is an essential part of the administration of the legal system, has for the moment completely broken down. It may well be that criminal sanctions will only be applied in the most extreme cases whilst the present situation lasts, but the public can still suffer in many ways through lack of adequate advice from lawyers, and until the Acts are published lawyers are clearly in a most invidious situation, being unable to tell their clients what the law is. If the statutes concerned affected

but a few the situation, though still serious, could perhaps be the better tolerated. The fact, however, is that the Rent Act, the Housing Act, the Finance Act and the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, to name but some, exemplify the sort of legislation which could affect large numbers of the community who are entitled to know what their rights and duties are. Lack of this knowledge unfortunately amounts to nothing less than a denial of justice. In the general interest one can only trust that the present dispute will be settled without delay. Yours faithfully, J. L. BOWRON, Secretary-General, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, WC2, August 15.

Royal Agricultural Hall
From Mr Cedric Price
Sir, Sir John Betjeman and his friends (August 15) must be suffering from architectural amnesia to compare that third rate building with the Crystal Palace. I look forward to their appeal for the saving of Earl's Court. Thank goodness they were all too young to appeal on behalf of old Newgate Jail. Yours faithfully, CEDRIC PRICE, 38 Alfred Place, WC1, August 15.

TSCHING... Lovell CONSTRUCTION

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Ansafone 19 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 2HS. Let Ansafone answer your phone. 01-629 9232

Expansion of money supply in last three months puts annual growth rate at 7.2 pc

London. A sharp reversal of recent supply trends seems to be the main message of the monthly banking figures...

MONEY SUPPLY table with columns for Month, £100m, £1,000m, and % change

The following are the figures released today for the monthly amount of the money stock...

This year. Altogether, acceptance outstanding increased by £138m to yield a July total 55 per cent higher than a year earlier...

Russians to pay 85pc more for gas from Iran

From Our Own Correspondent Tehran, Aug 18. After negotiating for 10 days behind closed doors...

BSC restive at Government delay in authorizing planned closures

By Peter Hill. Decisions stemming from the Government review of the British Steel Corporation's planned closure programme...

His remarks have led to concern both in Whitehall and in trade union circles. The Government, it seems, is anxious to avoid a confrontation with the BSC chairman over the closure review...

Review may be key to state aircraft proposals

By David Blake. Nationalization plans for Britain's aircraft industry are to be revealed by a joint working party of the TUC, the Labour Party and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions tomorrow...

Health tax offensive by BI soon

offensive on government for a health tax is being led by the Confederation of British Industry. It is drawing a detailed case to put before the Commons Select Committee...

Euroloans already close to 1973 peak

From Our US Economics Correspondent Washington, Aug 18. Published Eurocurrency credits so far this year almost equal the total volume seen in 1973...

Inflation-proofed mortgages pose savings pose

Many of Britain's building societies are worried by competition from radical new inflation-proofed savings schemes which the Government is planning to introduce next year...

US energy board is accused by former director of failing to protect consumer

From Frank Vogl Washington, Aug 18. Several members of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) are being levelled against the Federal Energy Administration (FEA)...

OIL EARNINGS table with columns for Company, \$ Earnings, % rise over year ago

quarter earnings results of the oil companies. Congressmen in the House that the oil industry is holding our economy hostage by their controlled, burdensome prices...

Another 10,000 men likely to be laid off this week as wage disputes spread at Chrysler factories

W. Shakespeare's motor industry is another chaotic week with more than 10,000 men already laid off because of the probability his manager will double the number of further layoffs...

and a similar offer to the electricians. Both of these groups have "staff status" agreements with the firm, the electricians having won theirs after a 14-week strike last year...

Some cigarettes dearer today

Packets of 20 cigarettes costing 35p or less will go up by 1p today. Others will rise by 1p, Imperial Tobacco has announced...

moving by numbers

- 1. A very important change is taking place in two stages. Butler Till and Guy Butler are leaving their familiar address (at 34 King Street, London EC2) and going to new offices specially designed for modern money broking services. Butler Till moved first. They've already taken their sterling dealing room to the new address. Adelaide House, London Bridge, EC4R 9BU. Where telephone numbers are Inter Bank 01-623 7711 Commercial 01-623 1161 Local Authority 01-623 7622 Lenders to local authorities 01-623 6411 General Office 01-623 7782 This change is now effective. 2. Guy Butler are to join their colleagues today. Their new telephone numbers are Eurodollar deposits 01-623 5951 D-Mks and Swiss Fcs. deposits 01-623 9931 General Office 01-623 7782. Telex 885273/4 Throughout these changes every effort will be made to maintain our usual service to you. Guy Butler International Butler Till Adelaide House, London Bridge, EC4R 9BU.

On other pages

- Bank Base Rates Table 19 Company Meeting Reports: Eastern Asia Navigation Company 18 ENI 16 International Timber Corporation 17 Property Security Investment Trust 18 United Dominion Trust 18 Company Notices: Bank of America International 19 Butler Till/Guy Butler International 15 Appointments vacat 6 Brokers' views 18 Business appointments 18 Diary 17 Euromarkets 19 Financial editor 17 Financial news 18, 19 Letters 16 Management 18 Lending rate 11 1/2 pc The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 11 1/2 per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury bill tender: Applications 222.5m Allotted £100m Side at 277.750 Received 25.5% Prev week 27.250 Average rate 24.15% Prev week 24.15% Next Friday £200m

EDITOR
Validating
surveys
demand

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gilts: interpreting the interest rate pointers

sharp fall in gilts last week as a great disappointment after their firmness in June and July. For the moment the price of a risk-free government stock fell by 1.5 per cent.



Mr Oliver Jessel, chairman of Jessel Securities, coping with a changing market.

short-term outlook is unambiguously disquieting. Since monetary policy in the States has been the main weapon in taming inflation and there is no likelihood of any real change with President Ford on duty, all the signs are that the United States Government will continue to pursue its policy of money and interest rate increases ever more de-

has kept interest rates notably at all-time peaks. Attempts of the British to lower interest rates in April and May have been frustrated. United Kingdom rates are only 1 or 1.5 per cent below at the beginning of the week there were signs of a strengthening in the market which showed that the 1 of the non-oil deficit, tending, is doing so very slowly.

But we must not be misled by the fact that the United Kingdom rates and interest rates which had been kept around the 10 per cent level in the first half of the year. The money supply shows that the central bank deficit in the four months to July 17 was unusually large. The Bank of England at this time was "erratic", providing an insight into the monetary situation. The market has decided that the supply cover the Government's financing needs. The market has decided that the supply cover the Government's financing needs. The market has decided that the supply cover the Government's financing needs.

unmarketable component of the portfolio, the going could get a good deal tougher from here.

Final: 1973-4 (1972-3)
Capitalization £45.7m
Gross rents £25.8m (£16.9m)
Pre-tax profits £1.64m (£5.60m)
Dividend gross 0.7p (1.45p)

Dixons Photographic Reduction in borrowings

After the 11 per cent setback in interim pre-tax profits and the cautious statement, the market greeted Dixons Photographic's full year 24 per cent pre-tax profits fall to £2.7m with some relief and pushed the shares slightly ahead on Friday.

During the year to end April, selling space rose by 18 per cent but retail turnover was only 16 per cent ahead—with the obvious implications for margins. Dixons saw increasing pressure from the discounters in the audio and TV sectors but sales of own brand photographic equipment held up reasonably well with the current split between the two activities about 50/50.

The name of the game now is to build up liquidity. At the year end, borrowings were around the £3m mark; they are currently £5.1m, and should be about £4m by next April as instalment debts and stocks fall.

Last year, it appears that market share improved. In a year's time it should be higher still as some of the competition goes under but a larger bite of a smaller market is really scant encouragement at the present time in the shares despite the p/e ratio for the "A" shares at 17p of just over 2, an almost acceptable yield of 7.7 per cent.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £4.44m
Sales £49.7m (£40.4m)
Pre-tax profits £3.78m (£4.96m)
Earnings per share 8.4p (12.7p)
Dividend gross 1.31p (1.01p)

Town & City Properties De-gearing is the key

For the real news about Town & City Properties, namely, how much of the Central & District portfolio has so far been sold, shareholders will have to await a statement with the accounts. What is already clear at this stage, however, is that Sterling Guarantee's management, now even more secure at the helm, is starting by sweeping as much dirt out of the cupboard as possible now.

That explains the decision to write off the £9.1m interest charges on C & D's acquisition cost against profit and loss account instead of capitalizing it as the City had been warned to expect. It also explains the interim dividend, modestly uncovered and made the juggling of the final virtually unavoidable.

But it also suggests that Town & City is in no great hurry to prop up its image in the market by maintaining a competitive yield. Indeed, it might not be wise at this stage to attach too much faith to an early restoration of the dividend, in which case the shares at 18p must be pinning their hopes on the capital appreciation that can only accompany a revival in the prospects of the property market as a whole.

The key to the dividend, though, remains how fast the de-gearing exercise can be pressed along and that in turn must hinge largely upon Town & City's success in disposing of properties.

Market talk is that gross sales last week could have been as high as £40m with yields believed to be holding up in the 6 to 6.5 per cent range which is encouraging if true. But if that represents the relatively easily

President Ford has just signed legislation lifting the ban on private gold ownership with effect from January 1. For Leo Melamed and Everett Harris, at least, this Act finally enables a dream to come true—the establishment of a futures market for gold bullion.

"We want to win the gold market", says Mr Melamed, chairman of Chicago's International Monetary Market (IMM). "We've got a better chance here than rival commodity markets because we've talked the mostest and the firstest with the brokers."

The experienced and colourful commodity trader sits behind a cluttered desk in his office with blank painted walls and curtains drawn. He declares his faith in the future of the Chicago exchange.

He feels certain now that, given time, the exchange will be the centre of the world gold market, with arbitrage between London and many thousands of Americans actively trading.

Mr Everett Harris, president of the IMM and the mercantile exchange, is absolutely convinced that gold futures trading will take on, just as he was convinced in 1968 that America would sooner or later have to devalue the dollar and just as he is convinced that the international monetary system will never be entirely free of dependence on gold.

The IMM will have a lot of competition, however, because other commodity exchanges in this country, in Chicago as well as in New York and on the west coast, are developing their own plans for gold futures markets and being promoted by men just as persuasive as Mr Melamed.

Such markets as are established will have considerable variations, making it difficult to conduct arbitrage operations easily between them and quite possibly adding to confusion. In time possibly only one or two of the exchanges will manage to establish permanent and active gold futures markets.

The International Monetary Market has the best chance of success, simply because Mr Melamed and Mr Harris were willing to take a big gamble. Certain that the gold legislation would materialize, the IMM ordered \$600,000 worth of electrical equipment for the gold futures market almost a year ago.

Plans are already advanced in redesigning the floor of the mercantile exchange to make room for a gold dealing centre and come January 1 the IMM will be better prepared and equipped than its rivals to deal in gold futures.

The IMM will also be of greatest interest to London bullion dealers, as it alone is using 100 oz units with a fineness of 0.995, which makes direct arbitrage with London easy, whereas other exchanges seem to be adopting assorted types of units measured in kilos.

"Our contracts are geared so that they could be easily arbitrated against London's 400oz units", Mr Melamed says. He adds that the significance of the London gold fixings is likely to decline after a time, as the futures prices set in the United States become the predominant price mechanism. Mr Melamed admits, when pressed, that this will only really happen when a viable market has been established here, which

Chicago has a golden outlook

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estimates could well take two or three years. Neither Mr Harris nor Mr Melamed really believe that the futures market will hold a strong attraction for institutional investors. The sort of business they expect is from people who want to speculate and they expect that contracts as long forward as 18 months will be popular.

Fears that a futures market will produce strong speculation in gold, add to difficulties in the international monetary system and lead to substantial rises in the gold price are discounted by Mr Harris.

"Don't forget prices are set by the forces of supply and demand and the markets do not cause the fluctuations, they just record them", he says. The United States Treasury agrees and while at present it seems ill-prepared for the golden age that appears to have no policy on whether it should be active itself in the gold market, it does at least welcome the idea of establishing futures markets.

One reason clearly is that the Treasury believes the speculation produced by the existence of such markets will help to reduce gold to the status of other commodities and thereby help with efforts to demonstrate the precious metal. The wealth of advertisements placed in newspapers by coin dealers reflects clearly the widespread belief that Americans can be attracted to the metal. Further proof of growing interest is to be found in the securities markets.

Demand for gold mining shares has been substantial. Mr Clark Aylsworth, who runs the United Services Mutual Fund in Texas, claims that his business has been booming since he switched almost all of his portfolio into gold mining shares a couple of months ago.

Treasury officials point out, however, that Americans have no tradition of boarding gold under their beds. But they do have a habit of playing the market and it seems probable that the gold futures markets will attract a great deal of interest once they get going on January 1.

Frank Vogl

John Whitmore examines the significance of falling share prices

The crisis of confidence in the stock markets

There was hardly a spirit of optimism in the cabaret, old chaps, do you remember Street last week. But one broker at least managed to raise a "come to the summer sale—while prices last".

Like every good British institution, the City has a sense of humour as flourished as the storm clouds have gathered. Certainly, many of the jokes have a fatalistic air about them. There are those about ax-wielding brokers seeking more staff for the office in order to set up a short position. Jokes on the theme of the Titanic proliferate daily.

To an outsider who hears of a figure with an apparently infinite number of thoughts being daily wiped off the value of shares, it is not to mention the serious implications of it all, the City's humour might seem inconsistent and out of place. It may even serve to confirm the (largely mistaken) view of an individual City trader that the Stock Exchange is no more than a rich man's club presiding over the fast declining fortunes of British industry and the British saver while making large profits on "bear raids" and giving up only the cream of tradable securities.

That said, the veil of humour in the market is now wearing extremely thin. Not that this should really be any surprise. If anything is a surprise it is perhaps that we have so far seen no greater panic than in the City's history. It is amazing to think that in the course of the past 27 months share prices—down 62 per cent from their peak—have fallen far more steeply than between 1929 and 1932, yet that most of us can still be thinking about tomorrow as if it will be very little different from today.

Three main explanations spring to mind. First, stock market trends anticipate rather than follow economic trends. As in 1929, recession, if it is to come, could still be 6-12 months away. Second, the Bank of England's monetary committee has been able to plug holes in the financial ship with relative ease even if not without the commitment of substantial resources. Third, the Government has so far been able to avoid applying any serious brake to the economy thanks to the availability of overseas credit facilities and Arab support for sterling.

The temptation, at this stage, then, might well be to ask whether or not the slump in share prices really matters. If the standard of living of most of us has not shown any particular change recently, why is it that the fall in the stock market is allegedly so serious?

Well, provided one believes in history, at least post 1945 history, it is in fact not so very difficult to produce a reassuring argument to suggest that the slump in share prices is after all not nearly as serious

as a matter as some would make out. The starting point for the argument is that the market is not the market. Like all other market places, the price of the commodity being traded—in this case corporate securities—goes up and down according to supply and demand and the alternating moods of optimism and pessimism, of greed and fear.

That the swings in the pendulum can be extremely violent is not particularly important provided they are evened out in the longer term and provided that the underlying trend over time is upwards.

Certainly a sharp downturn in the market can be a serious matter for the investor who, for one reason or another, is forced to sell near the bottom. But for the mass of smaller investors whose money is invested for the longer term through unit trusts, investment trusts, pension funds and insurance companies, the short-term ups and downs should be largely irrelevant.

To a lesser extent the same would go for companies. The obvious problem posed for companies by a bear market is that it makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to make takeover bids using heavily depressed shares as currency or to raise fresh capital. For the expense of long-term economic sense.

Certainly, until investors can feel that there is going to be a reasonable deal on price and profit controls, and until they can see a move to keep dividends as free as wages, then it is very difficult for the investor to have much faith in the equity market.

Third, there is a growing feeling that Stock Exchange investment, is not quite the hedge against inflation that it was once supposed to be. The constant erosion by inflation of the value of the capital invested in stocks needs no chronicling. But it comes as a surprise to many to learn that in real terms leading equity shares are now standing at roughly the levels at which they stood 50 years ago.

While that obviously has some kind of message for long-term investors, it is also right to point out that investment in any market is the art of timing, that there have been longish periods where equity investment would have paid off handsomely and that one should not forget that equities also produce a rising stream of reinvestable income.

Fourth, I would suggest that fears about the future of the economy are considerably greater than they have been some time. It may be that economies prove far more resilient and far more flexible than economists suppose. But in this particular case there is a definite feeling of moving into the unknown and learning how to cope with the sharp rise in the price of oil (and other commodities), mounting rates of inflation and the potential disruption to the international financial structure resulting from

any swift redeployment of Arab funds. Clearly it is not simply a question of discounting an economic recession. On the basis of all precedent that is more than discounted already by equity prices. What the market is really asking is much more whether or not the financial structure can survive.

I said earlier than in past bear markets falling share prices have not in themselves brought companies down. In this bear market, however, it looks as if we are not so very far away from a level at which the slump in stock market prices could start to have a serious impact on the viability of the core, as opposed to the periphery, of the financial structure.

This would come about when the decline in stock market (and property) values reached a point where the total assets of a financial group had to be considered too low in relation to its potential liabilities for it to be either prudent or legal for it to continue trading.

Hopefully, despite last week's rumours, there is still something of a margin between the FT index at 210 and a level that could lead to a really serious financial bankruptcy. The danger however, is that the market is now so lacking in confidence that it could still talk itself down to a level at which its fears become self-fulfilling.

INTERNATIONAL TIMBER Major expansion into Europe

Extracts from the Annual Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Robert Law.

Results
During the last two years the timber trade has enjoyed a period of prosperity associated with a high level of activity in the construction and consuming industries and coupled with a period during which prices of wood goods have risen at a very high rate. It is not surprising, therefore, that we are able to report trading profits considerably in excess of those achieved by the Group in any previous period and but for the operation of the **Counter Inflation Act** profits would have been much higher.

Fully diluted earnings after tax per Ordinary Stock Unit amount to 33.9p, and if last year's figures were adjusted for the scrip issue and expressed on an annualised basis the comparison would be 24.7p. This reduction is due entirely to the increase in the rate of tax charge from 40% to 52%.

The Directors are recommending a dividend of 2.81p per unit, which is the maximum permitted. For accounting periods ending after 31st July 1974 the permitted annual increase is to be raised to 12% and your Directors would have recommended an increase of at least this amount had it been possible.

During the year a professional valuation of land and buildings situated in the United Kingdom resulted in a surplus of £73,334,000 which has been added to Reserves. Ordinary Stockholders' Funds now amount to £32,491,000, equivalent to 246.3p per Ordinary Stock Unit.

Development Policy
Last year I outlined the way in which the Group intended to expand its operations and it is pleasing to report considerable success in this policy.

We have also acquired an 80% interest in Bois Humblot S.A. which operates in Belgium. The company owns three sawmills in Belgium and one in France. We have an option to acquire the remainder of the Bois Humblot shares during the next ten years.

Building and Plant Programme
The total programme for the current year amounts to approximately £2½ million in respect of renewal items and £1½ million in respect of development projects, which include our new venture in Malaysia, hardwood re-conversion milling facilities, a West Country bulk distribution warehouse, additional facilities for fireproofing timber and sheet materials, a number of new branches and office extensions in several localities.

Industrial and Human Relations
I am pleased to report that during the past year industrial and human relations have been satisfactory and the response during the period of the three-day week was particularly gratifying.

Future Prospects
As far as the United Kingdom is concerned much depends on the level of timber prices in the latter part of 1974 and the beginning of 1975. On the whole I feel that it is unlikely that world prices will fall dramatically. At home demand for timber and its products will depend largely on the requirements of the construction industry, both in new building but just as importantly in home improvements and renovations, in the demand for consumer goods and in the level of industrial activity generally.

So far in the current year the sales turnover in the U.K. for the first quarter exceeded that for the same period of 1973/4. The acquisitions in Europe have also reported higher sales. Present indications are that sales for the whole of 1974 will be higher than in 1973/4 but it seems certain that we shall be operating at lower margin levels than in the past year. In the present economic climate it would be imprudent to make any forecast of the final result and it is unlikely that the results of last year can be repeated this year. However, the Directors expect that the eventual outcome will be regarded as satisfactory.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	% Change 1974/73	52 weeks ended 30/3/74	39 weeks ended 31/3/73
Sales outside the Group	+33.8	93,514	52,215
Trading Profit	+28.2	9,350	5,468
Taxation	+66.7	4,717	2,122
Profit before taxation	+27.8	8,551	5,254
Fully diluted earnings per share	+2.5	33.9p	24.7p*

*Equivalent expressed on an annualised basis after adjusting for scrip issue.

Business Diary in Europe: Belgian baron's goal

President Giscard temporarily in support of the Cote d'Azur in sweltering Paris Ministry of Industry tel d'Ornano? The presented his who is to own Cressot a company destined to meet the ambitious project of nuclear power between now and 1980, to be controlled by a group headed by the 36-year-old Belgian, Edouard-Jean Empain, of the legendary Belgian industrialist and

acquiring Marina Firminy's steel interests, and the latter chiefly by Cressot-Loire's nuclear potential.

According to industrial sources, the baron's group would be willing to help Wendel achieve what would amount to a restructuring of the Lorraine steel industry through the reselling of that 34 per cent share in Marina Firminy but provided it gets control through the holding company of Cressot-Loire.



Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, industrialist.

as acting chief of state during General Franco's illness. According to the Minister of Information and Tourism, Señor Pío Cabanillas, the step was taken in line with the government's constant concern about the material and social welfare of the Spanish people. But he did not mention two other vital reasons. They are that the wage freeze in fact was not highly effective, and that the inflation and the moment of political tension coinciding with the 81 year old General Franco's illness carry implicit threats of widespread strikes in this country where strikes are generally considered illegal.

although the figures are not complete for the first half year. One of the most astute observers here believe that labour costs continue to grow at about the same rate as last year.

The end of the wage freeze meant that the strikes predicted for the autumn by the powerful illegal trade union organization known as the Workers' Commissions, headed by Señor Marcelino Camacho, who is now serving a 20-year jail term on charges of illegal assembly.

Despite the autocratic nature of the Franco regime, the constantly recurring arrests and dismissals of labour leaders, Spain's factory workers seem to be ever better organized and united. Jail terms and confrontations between armed police and strikers seem to fail to deter Spain's underground labour movements.

Fare play
Brussels taxi drivers who have left many a Briton fuming after demanding a huge fare and tip,

are seeking to burnish their tarnished image. One of the city's largest cab companies, Taxi Verts, now charges a flat rate to Brussels airport depending where in Brussels the fare begins. From the centre it will cost 270 Belgian francs (just under £3) instead of the 350 to 500 francs charged by other operators.

But visitors travelling from the airport into Brussels will continue to pay the old higher rates. This is because Taxi Verts is not allowed to pick up passengers from the airport and the present airport taxi service will continue to charge extortionate fares.

Another innovation from the company is fixed rate tours for sightseers in the Brussels area. A one and a half hour trip around the centre taking in the EEC headquarters and the famous Grand Place, will cost 700 francs.

group Empain-Schneider associated 50-50 with the company Marine in the Marine company which Cressot-Loire. But early this a commercial court the purchase by Schneider of the Paris at November of 34 per cent of the capital of Marine

Spanish puzzle
With inflation at the same record rate as last year, and with signs of a slowdown in tourism, construction and the manufacture of consumer goods, the decision of the Spanish Government to remove ceilings on wage increases less than 10 months after they were imposed is a puzzling one in terms of classic economic theory.

It was apparently not an easy decision for the government, decided by Prince Juan Carlos

Copies of the Annual Report for the 52 weeks ended 30 March 1974, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, obtainable from the Secretary, International Timber Corporation Limited, Carpenters Road, London E15 2DY.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

A way to develop original ideas

One of the most common criticisms made during the past 25 years about Britain's industrial performance relates to our failure commercially to exploit inventions and innovations made in this country and which subsequently are taken up in a big way abroad.

Coupled with this, quite often, are discussions of the particular difficulties for the small man with a bright idea of setting up in business and seeing his enterprise prosper. Among the problems often cited are the difficulty of obtaining finance at a stage when the individual may think he has the makings of a viable firm, but cannot actually demonstrate it; taxation problems; the difficulty of affording or gaining access to really good technical advice on a whole range of subjects.

The fact that small businesses had problems which were in some respects different from those of business generally was recognized in 1969 with the setting up of the Bolton Committee, and its report created a new climate of opinion which recognized the importance of "the small man", and has led to some important efforts to alleviate his particular problems.

Nevertheless, there still remains a substantial distance between a man having an idea and his being able to put it into commercial practice, particularly if he is not able to interest an existing company in it.

A development taking place at Milton Keynes new town in Buckinghamshire under the title of "Creation of New Enterprises" (Cone) is therefore of considerable interest. Cone is an offshoot of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation and 11 small industrial units have been set aside specifically for people with an original idea for a new product which has at least the possibility of being commercially viable.

The units are very small, ranging from 500 to 800 square feet, which is equivalent to perhaps two or three moderately large living rooms, or, say, four garages. These are available at a rental of about £1.50 per square foot, though as part of this scheme the rent is payable in arrears. In addition Cone offers advice on means of raising finance and on other topics such as marketing and legal and accountancy matters. As a

recent advertisement expressed it, the unfledged businessman "will learn how to run a business" for himself.

Any new idea which was accepted for a Cone unit, and which really got off the ground, would very soon outgrow the small factory in which it started, and the hope at Cone is that the innovator would have a brief make or break period of say a year or possibly two during which either his scheme would fail to make headway or he would develop to a stage where he needed to move to larger premises, when a more conventionally sized advance facility would be made available to him.

It is recognized at Cone that the mortality rate among such enterprises is apt to be fairly high, and a firm which was not making progress would probably be encouraged to terminate its activities, rather than suffer a lingering death. As firms either advance into larger premises, or give up the attempt, the units which are released will then become available for a second generation of Cone projects.

So far there have been about 75 responses and three projects

have been accepted for Cone premises. The first of them should be in operation in October. Two of the three will be working in electronics, and the other will be manufacturing pressure sensing devices. Until now one of the individuals, in classic fashion, has been operating from the garage at his home.

The panel which selects occupants for Cone sites includes some members of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation but also has many outsiders such as businessmen and a bank manager and others who can offer advice, or in other ways try to make life easier for the innovator.

While the development corporation seems unlikely ever to have a great deal of cash at risk if one of the new firms fails (some arrears of rent may be at stake), there does seem to be a genuine element of altruism in the Cone operation, in that it is endeavouring to achieve the useful end of encouraging innovation. At the same time it may over a period secure for the town a number of new, small firms which will contribute something to a balanced industrial development.

Rare animal in small businesses

Business schools have been in existence long enough in Britain and have been turning out qualified men in sufficient numbers for the business graduate now to be a recognizable factor in industrial life.

While industry has not always accepted the valuation of a business graduate which the man, or even the business schools, would place on him, there is a recognition, particularly in some larger companies, that an education in business studies will in many cases assist the development of the individual.

But these graduates tend to be closely identified with the larger companies which have the advanced management information systems which are among the basic tools of the business graduate. Just how small has been the impact of these men on smaller businesses is highlighted in an article in the journal *The Business Graduate*.

This magazine, which is the organ of the Business Graduates' Association, estimates that out of 3,000 to 4,000 management graduates in the United Kingdom fewer than 250 are employed in small firms.

The triviality of this number becomes apparent when it is recalled that the Bolton Committee on small firms estimated

that there were at least 1,250,000 small firms giving employment to six million people, and accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the gross national product. No arguments over differences of definition can conceal the fact that the business graduate is a very rare animal indeed in small businesses.

The Bolton Report in 1971 noted that "The interaction between the business schools and small firms has so far been of trivial proportions. Few small businessmen have attended business school courses, and few graduates of the schools have attempted to make a career in small businesses."

Mr Alan Topalian of the Smaller Business Unit of the BGA has published in the July edition of *The Business Graduate* a small survey of 12 graduates who did go into small businesses. While the sample is too small to be representative, it does perhaps help to cast some tentative light on the factors which led them into this area of activity.

The first thing he notes is something that is only too frequently evident from private conversations, namely the tendency of small businessmen to dismiss the products of business

schools as being not relevant to them.

They tend to equate business schools with training which is only appropriate for large companies. They seem also at times to be made insecure by the idea of employing business graduates, fearing the graduate may be unduly ambitious.

Of the 12 business graduates Mr Topalian interviewed, 10 were aged 35 or under, and three-quarters had been in public schools. Five out of the 12 had one year or less of business experience before going to the business school. Seven of them had been at either Cranfield or Manchester Business School.

Eight of them were in the position of chief executive, managing director or general manager. One possibly revealing point is that in only one case out of the 12 had the companies which ultimately employed them actually been looking for a business graduate.

Perhaps, incidentally, the 12 men were asked if they felt they had achieved anything significant since joining their companies. Not surprisingly, they thought they had. Five had contributed to a doubling of turnover, three had successfully set up new companies and six had instituted rigorous management systems.

A significant indicator of why these men went into small businesses, instead of following the usual path of business graduates into large or medium sized companies, may lie in the fact that most of them came from families which included at least one entrepreneur, and most of them had also taken part to some form of entrepreneurial activity themselves.

In a genuinely small company a man who sees himself primarily as an entrepreneur rather than as an administrator will have a much better chance of being able to exercise that instinct from an early stage in his career. A strong entrepreneurial instinct, discipline, study at a business school would seem to be almost the ideal combination for a small businessman.

Certainly there seems no reason why business graduates should not go into small businesses on a much larger scale than they have until now. For the small companies it would constitute an injection of understanding of techniques which too many of them lack; while for the graduate it would more readily provide a sense of direct personal involvement which is not always easily found in a large corporation.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Margins warning at Int Timber Corp despite good start

Obviously much of the outlook at International Timber Corporation depends on the level of timber prices later this year and early on in 1975. Mr Robert Law, the chairman, feels that the very high prices which helped to boost margins and carry the group to a £8.9m profit last year are likely to fall, but at least on a world-wide level, he feels that no dramatic fall in prices is likely.

So far this year, sales turnover at home has been up on last term, and the acquisitions in Europe have also reported

higher sales. On the crucial question of margins, Mr Law says that it seems certain that the group will be operating at lower levels than last year, and while it cannot expect to match the past exceptional profits, the eventual outcome is expected to be satisfactory.

The group's total holding and plant programme for the current term amounts to about £2.75m, of which just over £1m is in renewal items, and the rest development projects. Apart from new extensions and a new warehouse, this includes a new venture in Malaysia.

Footwear Int aiming for a 19pc profit rise

A forecast for Footwear International is contained in the formal agreed offer document for NS Footwear oov sent out. A 19 per cent rise is indicated by Mr M. Sumray, the chairman of FI, to £500,000 for 1973-74. On this basis, shareholders will receive a dividend of about 1.95p a share, making a total of 3.01p net (against 2.45p).

Meanwhile, the directors of NSF, who have unanimously recommended the offer, have predicted a taxable profit for

the year to June 30 of not less than £24,000. However, this is before exceptional provisions, estimated to amount to not more than £54,000, arising from costs relating to the cancellation of plans for a new factory and the writing down of stocks.

Net tangible assets of NSF have been warranted at not less than £200,000.

Footwear Industries is already assured of control as shareholders holding about 66 per cent of the NSF equity have agreed to accept.

Brokers' views

Last week's renewed plunge in all sections of the stock market has left most of the investment advisers with little to do but repeat their previous pleas for caution. Certainly there are a few suggestions as to the bottom of the bear market is near and that we should be thinking in terms of "selective buying"—that most wondrous of all stock market terms.

Simon & Coates again stresses the dominating influence of inflation, which it says continues to overwhelm all other considerations. While inflation continues unchecked, and S & C leaves its clients under few illusions as to the likely progress of wage claims, then the firm sees little as unwilling to risk in anticipation of the economic recession and the lower interest rates which it would entail.

S & C also regards equities as unlikely to establish any genuine recovery while interest rates continue to bump peak levels. But the firm recommends GEC, whose shares it expects to benefit from maximum permitted rises in dividends over the next few years. Order books are 30

per cent up at GEC, and S & C also points out that half the group's business is overseas.

Now that the Fraser bid is off the plate, shares in Boots should soon reflect what S & C describes as the "usual above average performance" of the group.

The firm also recommends European Ferries, for which it predicts profits of £8m pre-tax for 1974.

Fielding Newson-Smith makes a convincing case for brewery shares, which have stood up rather well to the recent shakeout in the equity market.

Fielding argues that while brewery profits are overshadowed by the general economic situation, the prospects of a profit change of between plus 5 per cent and minus 10 per cent over the next 12 months compares almost happily to the outlook for some other sectors—financial and insurance sectors to name but a few.

A recent review of independent television shares by W. Greenwell stands up well after the latest slide in the market. Greenwell has been appointed vice-president marketing in BASF Canada.

Mr R. Twiddle succeeds Mr P. A. E. Wallis as marketing director of United Gas Industries (Meters).

Mr Frank Davidson has joined the board of Thomas C. Keay as a non-executive director. Mr Laurence Coyne is to become finance director.

Mr John Collison becomes managing director of United Coatings & Insulation Services. He remains company secretary and financial director. Mr Fleming Holm becomes marketing director. Mr Alan Jackson has resigned from the company.

Mr A. S. Cutbush has been appointed sales director of Edgemoor Pebbles.

Mr C. A. Ball has become director and general manager of Fordnum Pressings.

Mr Henry Weavers has been made deputy chairman of H. S. Weavers (Underwriting) Agencies. Mr Peter Wilson becomes managing director of Geoffrey Harris and Mr Rodney Turley have joined the board.

Terry Byland

Business appointments

Mr W. C. J. Gates has become managing director of Unigate Dairies and Mr T. E. Taylor is to be processing director.

Mr J. G. Vaughan, chairman of the Charterhouse Group, has become chairman of Charterhouse Investment Trust and Mr C. C. Rowett deputy chairman. Mr E. H. Owen, Mr W. M. Clarke and Sir Lincoln Steel have resigned from the board.

Mr R. H. Butler, who retires in March as director of docks at the Port of London Authority, has become docks adviser. Mr John Black has been made director of Tibury. Mr John McNab, director of upper docks, and Mr Frank Robinson, manager of the Mappin unit. Mr P. G. Hutcheon, director of planning who also retires next year, becomes planning adviser.

Mr S. L. H. Clarke has joined the board of Process Paperboards. Mr A. C. Simmone, Mr C. Buckley, and Mr R. A. Whitehouse have joined the board of Ley's Malleable Castings, the principal subsidiary of Ley's Foundries and Engineering.

Mr J. W. C. Poole, Mr P. H. Ryan and Mr R. E. Denness have been elected to the board of Spenon (Banbury). Mr Poole also becomes chairman.

Mr R. E. Whitten has been appointed to the board of Slater Walker Securities as financial director.

Mr C. G. Tyrer is the new financial director of Spear & Jackson (Ashberry).

Mr Donald Pell has become area director (London) for Hambro Life.

Mr Helmut von Moltke, company secretary of BASF United Kingdom, has been appointed vice-president marketing in BASF Canada.

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Eastern Asia Navigation Company Limited

Record Results and Increased Dividend

The directors of Eastern Asia Navigation Company Limited announce that the total profit of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1974 was HK\$116,088,172 (1973 HK\$92,893,480), an increase of 25 per cent over last year, and that the total profit of the Group has also risen by some 40 per cent from HK\$92,218,066 in 1973 to HK\$128,990,364.

The directors further announce that they will recommend to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 25th September, 1974 the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1974 of 12 cents per share on the 192,400,000 issued shares of the Company, absorbing HK\$23,088,000 and making a total distribution for the year of HK\$61,568,000 (1973 HK\$38,363,875), as well as a transfer to capital

Freight report

Though the freight market ended the week on a slightly less gloomy note, the longer-term outlook gives the impression of a weaker tone taking hold.

This was particularly true in the tanker trades where, despite firmer levels in one or two cases on Friday, brokers were not optimistic about the future.

A spokesman for Galbraith Wrightson, the London-based shipbrokers, said that 4.5 million tons of oil had been moved in the week and such an amount beated the actual state of the market. At this time last year, he stressed, there would have probably been a considerable upsurge in rates on the strengths of the deals negotiated.

"Surplus tonnage in oil companies' own programmes is the nagging problem at the moment", the spokesman said. "When these vessels are dumped on the market, there is nothing which the independent owners can do to create any stability." He said that it was also inter-

esting to see the number of various charters who had been in the market during the week and fixed—Chevron, Frana and Gulf Eastern. In addition, Esso had shown interest, though it had not booked.

In recent weeks, European charterers had also been in tonnage. The spokesman added on the result if they all appeared simultaneously, the effect it would have had on rates. Realizing that the being supremely optimistic could be accused of raising false hopes, he said: "It must be right time to look for a piece of sunshine amid the gloom which has been setting over the shipping scene."

This gloom included the Line, and it is interesting to note that in the spot sale market one of their tankers, the 27,000-ton *Halcyon*, is rumoured to have been on a private basis. This built oiler was recently set on a long-term charter, but has now been cancelled.

On the dry cargo side of the market, rates have generally been maintained. This was particularly true of the time charter sector.

Industry in the regions

Guernsey widens its range of exports

The exports normally associated with Guernsey are tomatoes and flowers, which this year are expected to gross £18m.

Equally well known are the island's other principal industries: tourism, worth £15m annually, and offshore finance, whose value has never been quantified.

But this autumn, Guernsey's export potential will be boosted by the launching of several new manufacturing units, small by United Kingdom standards but designed to play an important role in the local economy.

It is predicted that by the end of 1975 the island's "other exports" will gross over £10m, and that several thousand of the 23,000 strong local workforce will be employed by light industry.

Last year this facet of the island's economy grossed £5.5m of which £4.7m was attributed to Tektronix, an American owned oscilloscope assembly plant set up in 1959, and employing nearly 600.

The remainder was earned by a number of established companies producing a variety of goods. These included aluminium-framed garden glass houses, television set support brackets, metal garden furniture, toys, Guernsey sweaters, copperware, boats, industrial glasshouse CO2 injection units, climate control and drip feed watering systems.

Since his appointment as Director of Economic Development in 1972, Mr Geoffrey Church, aged 45, along with a government working party, has encouraged the expansion of these businesses, with the full backing of local trade unionists.

In addition suitable new plants have been encouraged—almost squeezed—into the island which for years has suffered from land and housing shortages.

Growth is largely being achieved through the redeployment of existing resources including labour which—with more housewives seeking extra-mural jobs, and increasing automation in horticulture—is becoming available at an estimated rate of up to 200 employees a year. The island has between 500 and 600 school leavers alone, each year.

According to Mr Church, a former ICI and Pilkington's executive, local light industry needs to develop to "bridge a gap" expected to emerge by the inability of tourism, and horticulture, to maintain "real growth" targets of at least 4 per cent a year.

Against a background of some political misgivings about the re-shaping of Guernsey's economy the working party has succeeded not only in selling newcomers on the island's charms, but also in being selective.

Stress has been placed on a good industrial relations record, the adaptability of labour, low taxes, good communications, proximity to Europe, pleasant climate, and a minimum of government interference.

Against these have weighed a lack of cash for a non-industrialized ground, and expensive boat for staff who were invited to immigrate.

Welcomes have been extended to manufacturers, high-value exports produced from unobtrusive, non-polluting units employing 200, and where trained can earn £50 to £60 a week. Guernsey's potential pleasure boat building and servicing centre is, also, developed. Two new UK Kingdom companies, a marine auto Cardy, are expected to join several established marine businesses, including two producing for export.

This autumn, Eurog (Guernsey), set up in October, 1973, will move its workers assembling, temporary controllers to a 13,000 sq ft factory capable of producing 21,000 sq ft. Bill Morton, Eurotherm's sger, said: "Shortly we employ up to 120 and we eventually to produce units, not just parts as present, for our UK Kingdom parent" of Dimpco, an offshoot of Dimpco. Controlled Heating Ur launched last summer, building a new 20,000 sq ft plant for 60 workers engaged in electrical applications in a 5,000 sq ft factory.

Mr Harold Williams, manager, expects the workforce to "creep towards 100 mark."

A small factory that is start production in September could make Guernsey self-sufficient in the range of plastic and these products, such as and food sheening, needed by horticultural and agricultural industry.

Behind the venture is United Kingdom, Lons Universal group, whose primary market research shows that the island was imported from Britain and the Continent substantial quantities of these products that could more competitively made the spot.

The Guernsey company staff of 11 will all be people, is to gear its production initially to the islands market, but may eventually see continental outlets.

Very soon Guernsey have its own gemstone run by Guernsey Gemstones. Guernsey already has thriving retail jewellery and largely dependent on small which employs established silver and copper craftsmen.

With its eye partly on expanding demand for uses, International Tech Services—a subsidiary of a Swiss International, UK Kingdom—established Guernsey 14 years ago, jointly developing with local company a £1.2m building complex that will include new small factory areas, land to shops, offices and residential accommodation.

Robert Bal

United Dominions Trust

"We remain confident of our profit earning potential and are now set upon restoring profits to a significantly higher level."

Gilbert L. Standing, Chairman.

The following points are taken from the Annual Statement by the Chairman.

*** Year's results** Profit before tax for the year ended 30th June 1974 amounted to £14.7m before making the exceptional provision mentioned below.

Before arriving at the profit of £14.7m we have adopted our normal practice of making specific provisions, after careful and detailed review of all outstanding. This has resulted in a significantly higher provision being made in proportion to outstandings than in the previous year. However, in view of the present uncertain conditions in the property market, we have set aside an additional provision of £3.0m.

In consumer finance we incurred an operating loss in the United Kingdom as a result of the very high cost of borrowing.

The group results fully vindicate our continuing policy to develop and expand abroad and to diversify our activities in the United Kingdom.

*** Funding** For years we have had the benefit of borrowing facilities from many leading banks. We have had renewed assurances from them—and from the Bank of England—that they are prepared to ensure the continued availability of banking funds for the company's business.

We propose to add to the capital base of the group by issuing £30m subordinated convertible loan stock. This issue will be

offered to all stockholders by way of rights and detailed terms will be announced shortly.

There is therefore no doubt about the strength of UDT's funding position now or in the future.

*** Banking** In banking we have taken steps to obtain the maximum benefit from our status as a fully authorised bank by merging all our United Kingdom banking business under the name of United Dominions Trust.

*** Instalment Credit** An increasing amount of our business is based on fluctuating rates, thereby achieving a more constant margin.

We are confident of the longer term viability of consumer finance business and have further expanded our moneycentres—which we have re-styled Family Banks.

*** Overseas** Our overseas companies have maintained their lively performance with an impressive addition to business handled and to overall profit. Our continuing development internationally is being vigorously promoted.

*** UDT Industries** Our industrial activities have continued to make a valuable contribution to profit in spite of high interest costs and difficult trading conditions.

*** Dividends** The board is recommending a final dividend of 1.602p per ordinary stock unit. This, combined with the interim dividend, makes a total of 2.822p, which represents the maximum distribution permitted by law.

A copy of the Report & Accounts for the year to 30th June 1974 can be obtained from the Secretary.

United Dominions Trust Limited, 51 Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3BU.

حسابنا في الامارات

FINANCIAL NEWS

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table listing various fixed interest stocks with columns for stock name, price, and yield.

Euromarkets

Euroclear fears worry traders

Few professionals these days are prepared to stand out against the view that the dearth of new issues is driving the Eurobond market...

Borrowings hold CDF back

Ward sell more houses, but profits slump

Rising interest rates have made a big impact on 1973-74 taxable profits of Commonwealth Development Finance...

Gold & Base Metals

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals can expect a further squeeze on the dealers' selling finances...

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Table showing unit trust prices and their weekly changes.

Results this week

Including dividend and interest payments in the coming week include Woolworth (toaster Walker tomorrow), investments (Wednesday) and Brick (Thursday).

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Table showing unit trust prices and their weekly changes.

Times share indices

Table showing various share indices and their values.

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Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various institutions.

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Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Table showing unit trust prices and their weekly changes.

Results for the Year ended 31st March, 1974

Table showing financial results for the year ended 31st March 1974, including Gross Rental Income, Net Property Income, and Share Capital and Reserves.

London and Regional Market Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, Aug. 30. Contango Day, Sept. 2. Settlement Day, Sept. 10.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Table listing various British funds with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Table listing Commonwealth and foreign stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Table listing local authority stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Table listing foreign stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

DOLLAR STOCKS

Table listing dollar stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Table listing banks and discount houses with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Table listing breweries and distilleries with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Table listing commercial and industrial stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

M - N

Table listing stocks in the M-N range with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

O - S

Table listing stocks in the O-S range with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table listing financial trusts with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

T - Z

Table listing stocks in the T-Z range with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

INSURANCE

Table listing insurance companies with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table listing investment trusts with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

OIL

Table listing oil stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

PROPERTY

Table listing property stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

RUBBER

Table listing rubber stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

SHIPPING

Table listing shipping stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

MINES

Table listing mine stocks with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Dividend, and Gross Yield.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'page 6' and 'Advertisement'.

Appointments Vacant on page 6

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS Queen's University of Belfast DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP Applications are invited for post-doctoral research assistantship...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS also on page 23 EXCELLENT QUARTERS, conditions for rent, salary, etc. NURSING SITUATIONS, experienced staff needed...

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE TUTOR IN THE ELEMENTS OF LEGAL STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF THE INDIES - JAMAICA Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF Education in the Faculty of Education...

BUSINESS NOTICES READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

Table with columns for bond numbers and amounts. Includes 'ILEAN EXTERNAL LONG TERM DEBT' and 'ILEAN GOVERNMENT 6% STRAIGHTENED LEAN DF 1972'.

Table with columns for bond numbers and amounts. Includes 'ILEAN GOVERNMENT 6% STRAIGHTENED LEAN DF 1974'.

Table with columns for bond numbers and amounts. Includes 'ILEAN GOVERNMENT 6% STRAIGHTENED LEAN DF 1974'.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS GLOBAL TENDER NOTICE

Global Tender Notice: Advertisers in quadruplicate are invited for supply, delivery, and commissioning of...

Classified Advertising new telephone number 01-837 3311

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LUXURY HOTEL 3 acres of North Cornish coastline, with planning permission...

FINE OPPORTUNITY Established Fine Wine Merchants and additional casual for expansion...

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT EQUITY PARTNER or secured loan of £25,000 required for expanding business...

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL MONSANTO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY The Finance Company is a subsidiary of Monsanto International...

TRANSFER BOOKS BRITAINWIRE & CO. BRITAINWIRE LIMITED Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March 1974...

SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD OF INVESTMENT (SABOT) Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March 1974...

LEGAL NOTICES IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Group

BUSINESS CONSULTANT visiting the UK to advise on business development and expansion...

FOR SALE Thriving London shoe company, established 1950, with 100 employees...

Commercial and Industrial Property



Modern Headquarters Building Tabernacle Street EC2 (Just off Finsbury Square)

11,700 sq. ft. approx. Refurbished to a high standard Freehold For Sale (or may let) All enquiries to Sole Agents Henry Davis & Company

Developers go slow on new schemes Decentralisation from the City in London is still very much in the wind...

Lennox Green and Co. of London, with Lambert Smith and Partners, are the agents for the development...

Organizations with decentralisation in mind would be interested in two new office developments in Eastbourne...

Worldwide Estates has retained and let to the Unwins Wine Group industrial premises extending to 115,000 sq ft...

Country Properties BARGAIN IN NORTHAMPTON Modern terrace house for sale situated in excellent position...

London and Suburban GREENWICH 11850 terrace, cul-de-sac, off Cromwell Road...

London Flats HYDE PARK W.2 Overlooking ENNISMORE GARDENS Kensington

Watford, Herts WATFORD, HERTS Modern four bedroom, 2 1/2 bathrooms, large landscaped garden...

Belgravia BELGRAVIA Fine new house of architectural interest with archaic details...

Hyde Park Square W2 HYDE PARK SQUARE, W2 Small, but attractive ground floor flat in modern block...

Off Redcliffe Square S.W.10 Off REDCLIFFE SQUARE S.W.10 Quiet and spacious well furnished flat...

Quiet Bloomsbury QUIET BLOOMSBURY Quiet flat, large dining room, bathroom, kitchen, living room...

Spacious Sunny, Luxury 2-2 SPACIOUS, SUNNY, LUXURY 2-2 Bed, 2 Bath, 2 Kitchen, 2 Living Room...

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION SOUTH BANK OF RIVER THAMES, 1 MILE FROM MARLOW, BUCKS. TEMPLE HILL, BISHAM, NR. MARLOW, BUCKS.

OUTSTANDING VALUE An exceptional private engineering business for sale. Own patented products. Approaching £500,000 turnover...

John Street W.C.1 LUXURIOUS OFFICES 2,800 SQ. FT. FULL DETAILS FROM MELLERSH & HARDING

FREEHOLD REDEVELOPMENT SITE BALHAM HIGH ROAD and TRINITY ROAD, S.W.17 Patada of Shops adjacent Tooting Bsc Underground Station...

Regent Street, W.1. (OH) SELF-CONTAINED UPPER PART OFFICES AND STUDIOS Net Area : 8,000 square feet

LEASE FOR SALE OR MIGHT BE LET Particulars from: P. J. WILLIAMS & CO. 8 Stratton Street, London W1X 5FD

Brixton Hill, S.W.2 (Adj.) FOR SALE (or may let) FREEHOLD INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY sq. 26,000 ft.

OFFICES OFFICES TO WIMBLEDON (Station post), available now. New premises, 10,000 sq. ft. Also modern 3,500 sq. ft. showroom...

OFFICES CITY OF LONDON EC2. Extensive ground floor office, Area 12,500 sq. ft. with 2nd floor...

OFFICES OFFICES TO LET London and decentralised, all new. Approx. 9000 sq. ft. in 2 blocks. 5000 sq. ft. in 1 block...

OFFICES OFFICES TO LET, London and decentralised, all new. Approx. 9000 sq. ft. in 2 blocks. 5000 sq. ft. in 1 block...

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY Due to an internal promotion a Secretary is now required for one of our divisional directors...

A CUSHY JOB! FROM £2,000 NEG. Despite the greyness at dawn, secure and comfortable jobs can still be found...

RECEPTIONIST REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN COMPANY ENGAGED IN PETROLEUM EXPLORATION located Knightsbridge in modern offices.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT interested in current affairs and management administration, required immediately for Editorial Director...

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT required for Company Secretary/Treasurer Company Secretary/Treasurer...

WEDGWOOD—GERED Require intelligent girls to sell and demonstrate Wedgwood products in their Regent Street and Piccadilly shops...

KELLY GIRL WOULD LIKE TO MEET YOU Lots of interesting assignments ready & waiting for temporary secretaries, copy and audio typists...

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT W.B. America Africa Australia etc. opportunities available in all continents...

NEW WORLD IS WAITING FOR YOU IN W.I. The Bank of America, the world's leading bank, with its European Headquarters in modern offices located in W.I. are looking for:

SECRETARIES You should have at least three years experience. Excellent salaries. Fringe benefits include Christmas bonus, luncheon vouchers, and employees' portion of the National Insurance contributions paid by the Bank.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL SOCIAL HOSTESS ACAPULCO For leading hotel in Acapulco, Mexico, 25-35 years experience...

RAMADA INTERNATIONAL P.O. Box 890 Phoenix, Arizona 85001 U.S.A. American Oil Service Company requires COPY TYPIST/RELIEF RECEPTIONIST-TELEPHONIST

GIRLS—EARN BETWEEN £40 & £100 PW There is nothing better than doing really well on your job and getting paid above the odds for doing it...

MATRON FOR SEPTEMBER To lead team comprising: Senior Housemistress, full-time Housemistress, 10-12 nannies, 70 girls, 11-18 yrs. Duties include supervising and training nannies and staff...

PUBLISHING/ADVERTISING Publishers of lively independent weekly magazine require intelligent girl to run the advertising department...

LOOKING FOR A CAREER If you work hard, can you earn big money? Yes, you can. As a saleswoman you can. As a saleswoman you can...

TRAINER FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS Girls with a level 1 or 2 in the development of new food products with a leading company...

PERSONAL ADMINISTRATION Are you a confident, responsible, organized girl? Then you should consider a career in Personal Administration...

RECEPTIONIST £2,000 Top Advertising Agency seeks well-organized, energetic Receptionist with good typing and oil the social graces...

INTERVIEWERS/MANAGER/ESS Only the best need apply. Rapidly expanding agency needs the cream—temporary and permanent. Rewards to £5,000 p.a.

GENUINE £1,134 37/43. TRAIN IN HOME. Clerical/Assistant to join leading friendly firm in London office. An American Company...

TEMPORARY SECRETARY required for Marketing Director of an American Company for one month. W.I. area. £45 p.w. Current Bureau. 01-932 8834.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL SECRETARIES IN SOCIAL WORK The Spastics Society, at its Fitzroy Square House, has two secretarial vacancies which could appeal especially to those interested in social work...

SECRETARY TO SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER In addition to secretarial duties (and working for one other Social Worker), there is administrative work in preparing material for case discussions of those applying for residential care...

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND SENIOR AUDIO SECRETARIES £2,300 City Chartered Accountant £2,200 West End National Council £2,200 West End Architects

ADVERTISING AGENCY P.A. We're a young, ambitious group anxious to recruit a P.A. for a Board Director who heads the account handling team.

GUINNESS FOR CHOICE! W.I. P.A./Secretary shorthand-typist, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Excellent salary and benefits. Reasonably flexible hours. 25-30 hrs/week. 4 weeks' holiday. L.V.S. and pension. £2,300 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension. £2,300 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension.

PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT close to CHARING CROSS Needs adaptable audio secretary. Salary initially £2,000 p.a. with a view to £2,500 p.a. with young friendly people. Varied work including a vast amount of telephone contact with people at all levels.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU 1104 Stratford Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.8 (London Heath) 01-589 8807

SECRETARY WIMBLEDON For Director of one of the country's largest, modern search agencies, and his group of experienced, professional and varied job in pleasant offices. Excellent salary and benefits. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension.

YOUNG U.S. LAWYER OFFERS TO £2,600 He is a top executive at a top American law firm. He is a top executive at a top American law firm. He is a top executive at a top American law firm.

SECRETARY/P.A. Wanted: An intelligent girl for young gentlemen in Holland Park, with own business. Must be able to work on own initiative. Excellent salary. Hours 10-6. Please call: 229 9961

DIRECTORS SECRETARY required for young firm of International Management Consultants. Excellent salary and benefits. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension.

LANGUAGES LOVER required by well known language school as Secretary/Assistant who will be dealing with students by phone and in person. Excellent salary and benefits. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL "AUTUMN HARVEST" You may think it's a little early for "job hunting" but now is the time. Notice the days "getting shorter" - "nights longer" - and "jobs scarcer". Reap the benefits of these golden opportunities now!

PERSONAL SECRETARY Our new business manager is looking for a young, competent secretary with good shorthand and typing skills. Working with a lively office team, there will be lots of opportunity for the right person to use her own initiative...

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES A selection of Appointments currently available The Chairman of a Shipping Company to the City. About £2,500. The Managing Director of a Marketing Company in the West End: languages an asset. About £2,700.

LEGAL SECRETARIES to ca.250 for varied and interesting work in a busy law firm and permanent in the London area. Please telephone Simon Wheeler for an appointment on 478 6897

AMERICAN LAWYER S.W.1 area recruit first-class Audio Typist £240 pw 4 weeks' leave Tel: 839 3226

MARLENE LERNER urgently requires temporary shorthand and audio secretaries to ca.25 p.w. Copy typists up to £27 p.w.

SHORTHAND TYPIST You can enjoy a worthwhile job in a relaxed atmosphere helping this famous charity in Baker St.

THORNHILL MARY STUART EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS £2,300 TO £2,500 For permanent, friendly, efficient, and energetic girl, please contact Mrs. M. Stuart, 47 Old Street, W.1. 01-629 4138 or 01-629 8866

COOKERY MAD SECRETARY needed for the food housekeeping business. There's no slaving over a hot stove but a real interest in cooking. Excellent salary and benefits. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension.

ADMIN PLUS P.R. on the basis of the above temporary and permanent. Director of an established Public Relations Agency. Excellent salary and benefits. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Want a responsible job? Work with the Deputy Managing Director or the Technical Director of an Engineering Company with world-wide interests. You will be fully involved in work of real importance. Salary free £2,200 and excellent terms of employment.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/ GIRL FRIDAY Preferred age 25-30 years. Salary in excess of £2,000 per annum. Attractive, well-spoken and intelligent secretary with good shorthand and typewriting speeds required by a firm of Stockbrokers...

SUPER SECRETARIES IN SCINTILLATING SETTINGS wanted for temporary work in advertising, P.R., publishing, banks and other exciting fields. Ring Annabel Dixon or Amanda Gray on 584 3615

GRADUATE GIRLS WHEN YOU NEED US... WE NEED YOU Top grade assignments for Secretaries and typists in selected Draks Clients. Call us, or drop in any time.

SECRETARY/PA for two busy Architects in Holland Park area. Salary well over £2,000 per annum. Ring Miriam, 727 8022

LOTS OF 'PHONING NOT MUCH SHORTHAND Ideal opportunity for young, but efficient secretary who likes telephone work and who enjoys being part of a friendly team. Excellent salary and benefits. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension.

ATTRACTION SECRETARY required immediately. Flexible hours, generally 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Should be competent typist, shorthand an asset but not essential. Generous salary plus expenses. Excellent experience. Ring 01-754 8776.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES temporary or permanent wanted over London. Phone Rosamund Lawson, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU 486 6717

BOOZE! Do you enjoy a drink, beautiful, fun, pleasant, exciting, small but modern Consultants Office. Excellent salary and benefits. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension. £2,000 p.a. + L.V.S. and pension.

FULLY QUALIFIED SECRETARY Experienced secretary 25+ single with excellent presentation. Required to assist director in City in W.C.1 you can continue to work at your own pace. Telephone Miss Richards, on 854 7453/4.

TOTAL OIL MARINE LIMITED PERSONNEL SECRETARIES up to £2,300 As the result of the rapid expansion of our staff engaged in the Sea oil exploration we need to strengthen our Personnel Department by the addition of two secretaries.

TOTAL PERSONNEL SECRETARIES up to £2,300 You might be a graduate with secretarial skills or a secretary with some experience who wants to move on to a more demanding position. You should be career minded.

Vertical strip of small advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'BBC 2', 'HIV', 'Tune Te', 'Scottish', and 'Ulster'.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

01-837 3311... The classified advertising... for a variety of services...

DEATHS

MARRIS - On August 17th, 1974, at his home... Mrs. MARRIS, nee... Mrs. MARRIS, nee...

DEATHS

MOSLOW - On August 17th, 1974... Mr. MOSLOW, nee... Mr. MOSLOW, nee...

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS... A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR WINTER RESIDENTS AT MOSTYN HOTEL EASTBOURNE

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FLY: IT COSTS LESS FOR MORE... HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS... TRY CORFU IN AUGUST

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CORFU VILLAS LTD... SKI THOMSON IN SPAIN... TRAVELAIR

COURT LINE

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS... COURT LINE AN ANNOUNCEMENT... SUMMER HOLIDAYS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS... HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS... HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

BIRTHS

ARCOTT - On 15th August... Mrs. ARCOTT, nee... Mrs. ARCOTT, nee...

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ROBERTS - On August 17th, 1974... Mrs. ROBERTS, nee... Mrs. ROBERTS, nee...

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON LTD. FUNERAL DIRECTORS... Day and Night Service. Private Chapels

UK HOLIDAYS

LOCH NESS AND CALEDONIAN CANAL CRUISES... Monday to Friday Autumn

WORLD-WIDE FLIGHTS

NEW-WAYS TRAVEL... AIR TICKETS TO MOST DESTINATIONS

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND

AFRICA SPECIALISTS... MENORCA, ALGARVE, CORFU, SPAIN

MOROCCO

GO GREEK NEXT WEEK IN CRETE OR CORFU... WHEN FLYING

RESISTA CARPETS

RESISTA CARPETS... 20p-83p per sq yard

BIRTHDAYS

LACAILLE - A.D. today is 80... MARRIAGES

DEATHS

MEALS - On August 16th, A.C.F. Bristol... MARRIAGES

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

ASIAN ROVER - The go-whisperer... HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

UK HOLIDAYS

MARKS TAY HOTEL... PER DELEGATE PER DAY ALL INCLUSIVE

MALAGA, PALMIRA

MALAGA, PALMIRA... MALAGA, PALMIRA

ENCOUNTER OVERLAND

ENCOUNTER OVERLAND... The World's Most Admired

PACKAGING PROBLEMS

PACKAGING PROBLEMS... We can make a package

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING... 01-837 3311

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,767

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-27

ACROSS... 1 Without any purveyor is more flexible (7)...

TIMES READERS

GO NORTH OF THE BORDER

YOUNG LADY, possibly 2... This advertisement was booked on our very successful series plan

UK HOLIDAYS

MARKS TAY HOTEL... PER DELEGATE PER DAY ALL INCLUSIVE

MALAGA, PALMIRA

MALAGA, PALMIRA... MALAGA, PALMIRA

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